



BIENNIAL REPORT

for Period Ending December 31, 1942



STATE OF FLORIDA

COMMISSION OF GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH

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1942

Biennial Report

COMMISSION OF GAME AND
FRESH WATER FISH

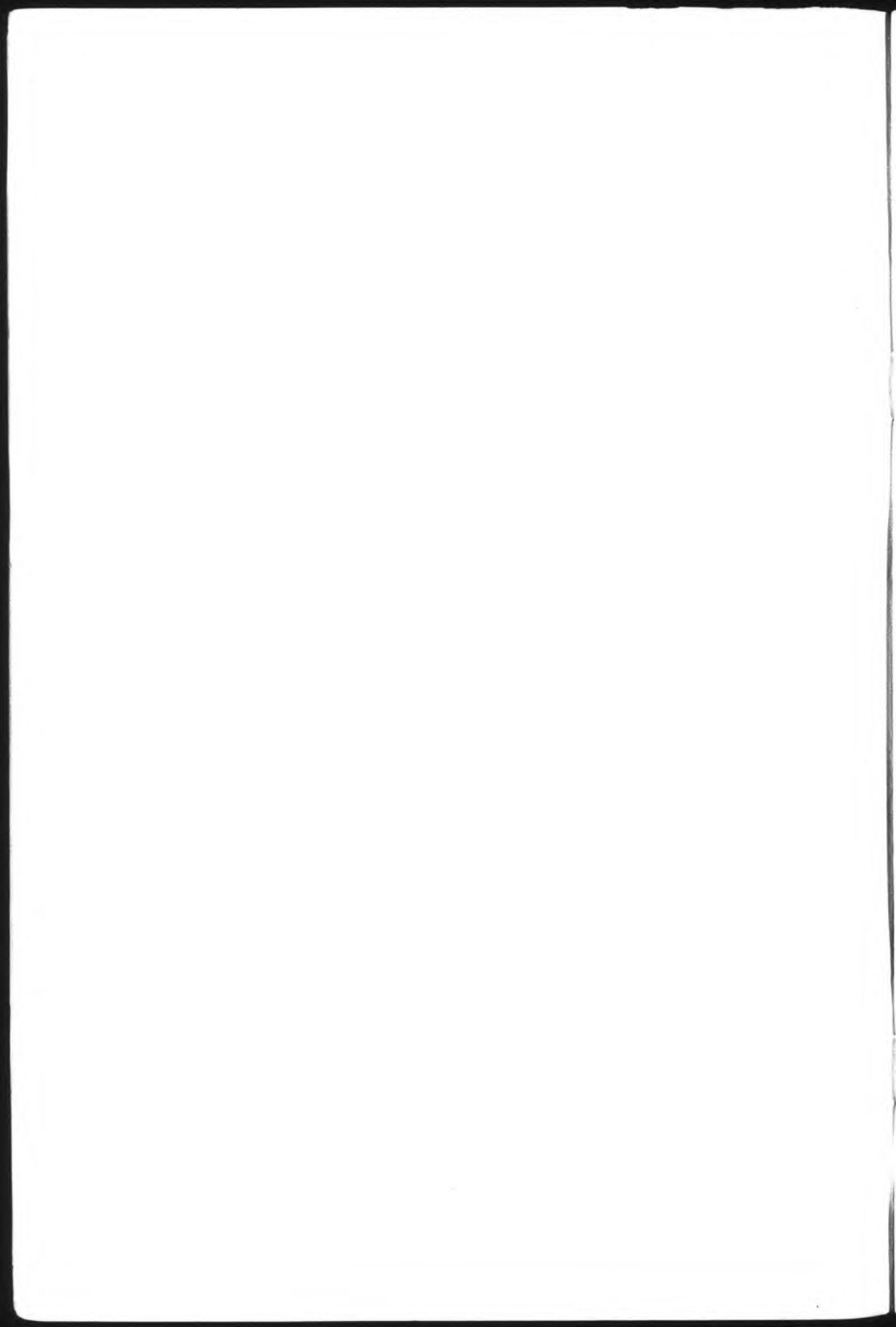
of the

STATE OF FLORIDA

BIENNIUM ENDING

December 31, 1942





Submitting Report

Tallahassee, Florida

February 18, 1943

Mr. L. G. Bruce, Chairman
Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish
State of Florida

Sir :

I am submitting herewith the report of the work of the State Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish for the conservation of Florida's wildlife resources during the biennium closing December 31, 1942.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "I. N. Kennedy". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

I. N. KENNEDY,
Executive Secretary

Commission of

GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH

STATE OF FLORIDA

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

L. G. BRUCE, Bartow; appointed November 1, 1939.
with term expiring June 30, 1943.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

THOMPSON S. BAKER, Jacksonville; appointed July
26, 1937, with term expiring June 30, 1941; re-
appointed February 24, 1942, with term expiring
June 30, 1945; resigned October 7, 1942.

LESTER VARN, Jacksonville; appointed October 7,
1942, with term expiring June 30, 1945.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

L. G. MORRIS, Monticello; appointed July 21, 1941,
with term expiring June 30, 1945; succeeding W.
Lamar Gammon, Marianna.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

J. W. CORBETT, Fort Pierce; appointed July 21,
1941, with term expiring June 30, 1942; reap-
pointed June 30, 1942, with term expiring June
30, 1946.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

JOHN S. CLARDY, Ocala; appointed September 27,
1940, with term expiring June 30, 1944.

L. G. BRUCE, Chairman

I. N. KENNEDY, Executive Secretary
Tallahassee, Florida

OFFICE PERSONNEL

I. N. Kennedy, Executive Secretary C. R. Phillips, Auditor
Alice S. Burr, Secretary Gertrude Fleet, Stenographer

Letter of Transmittal

Tallahassee, Florida

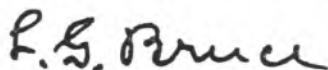
February 18, 1943

To His Excellency
Spessard L. Holland
Governor of the State of Florida

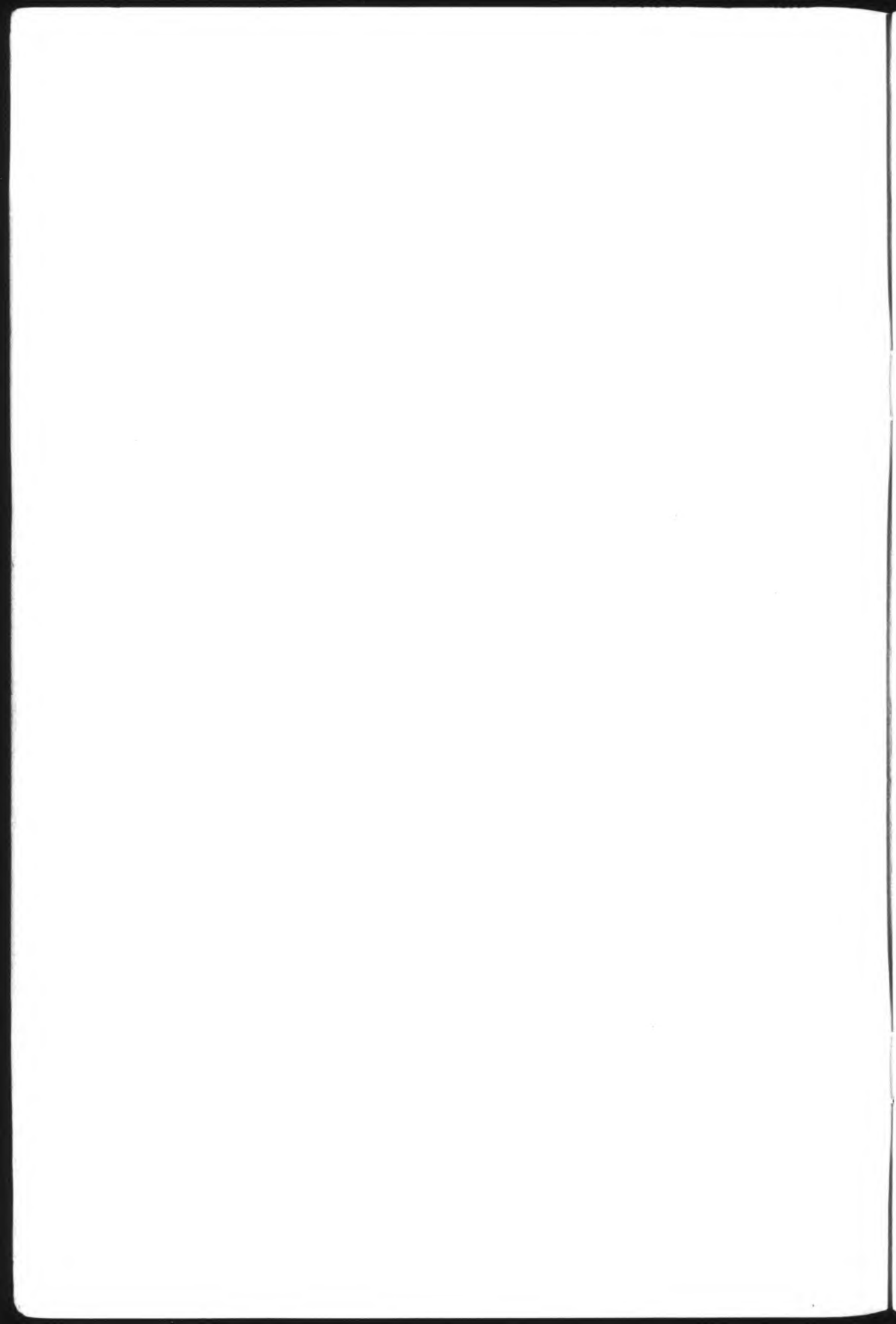
Sir:

I have the honor of transmitting herewith the biennial report of work that has been done for the conservation of Florida's wildlife resources, as directed by the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish during the period closing December 31, 1942.

Respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "L. G. Bruce". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent "L" and "B".

L. G. BRUCE,
Chairman



Enforcement Personnel

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

D. F. SMOAK, Chief Conservation Officer

Conservation Officers: H. C. Bigbie, Ira Brewer, A. H. Carlton, J. L. Cathcart, J. W. Crum, Guy E. Daugherty, W. E. Douglas, Roscoe Godwin, James S. Goff, D. W. Goggin, M. E. Grantham, W. F. Hilton, Forrest F. Ingraham, Mal-lory Mondon, Elam Murphy, Thomas Stanaland, Leffy L. Taylor, Frank Turner, C. L. Yeomans, C. C. Youmans.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

ROBERT T. HEAGY, JR., Chief Conservation Officer

Conservation Officers: H. M. Bradshaw, T. Spurgeon Brown, J. E. Combs, Richard Glover, G. C. Hill, Fred Kirkland, I. W. McCall, Lester Mikell, Z. L. Pappy, Mark Read, J. W. Simmons, D. H. Smith, H. K. Stalls, J. J. Walker.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

BEN H. COX, Chief Conservation Officer

Conservation Officers: J. M. Atkins, John H. Black, C. P. Bush, Hubert Campbell, W. W. Cannon, Frank W. Carroll, J. I. Davis, J. C. Gerrell, T. L. Griffin, Claude Hammac, J. D. Hopkins, Sam Hunter, J. O. Johnson, W. C. Jones, Howard Justice, I G. W. Melvin, D. D. Miller, Kelly Parker, H. C. Pelt, J. K. Pridgeon, W. L. Stelts, W. M. Stokes, Sam Stoutamire, Smiley Ward.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

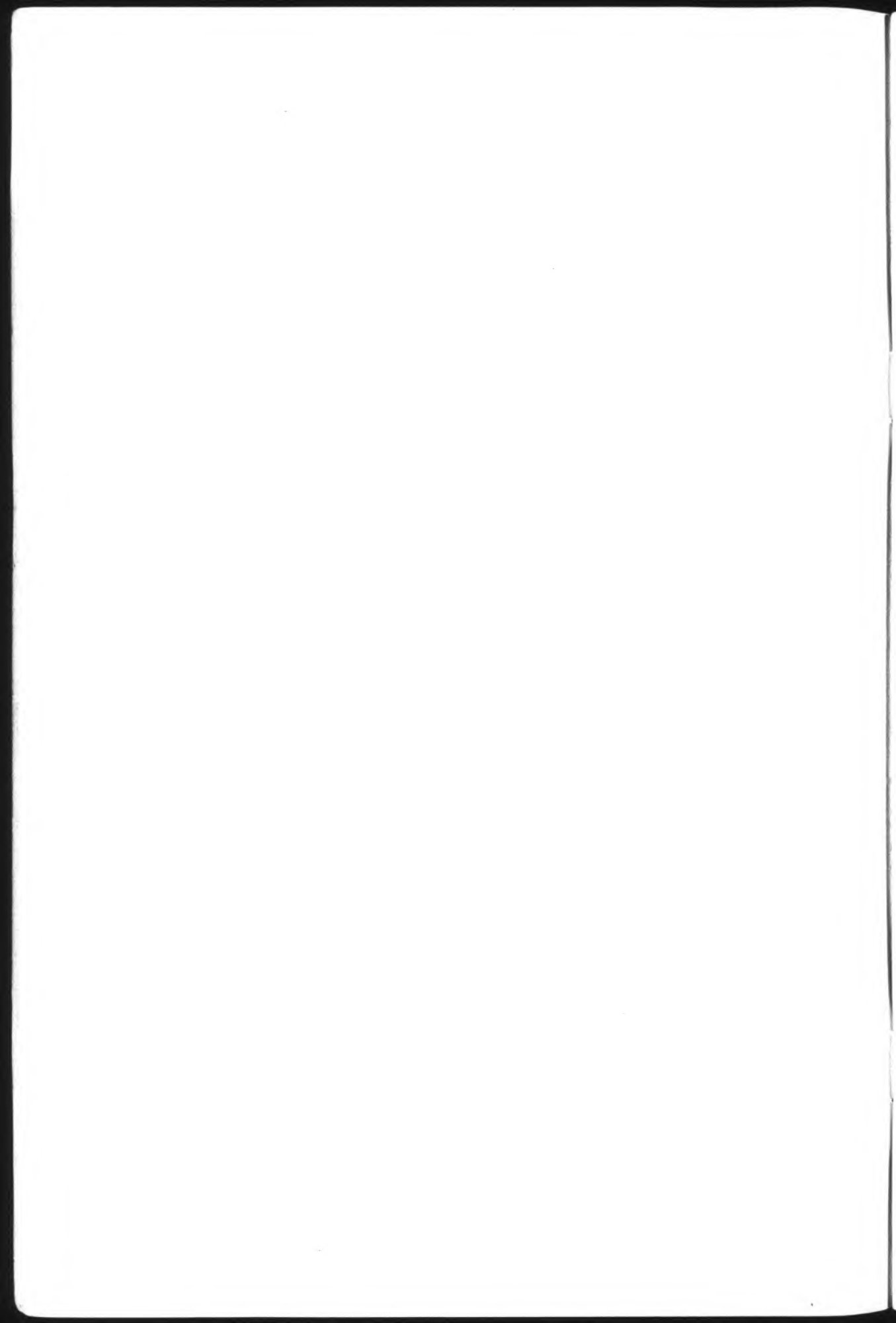
J. J. CLINTON, Chief Conservation Officer

Conservation Officers: J. Ray Barnes, Rufus R. Ferrell, Engram Hazellief, Axel Jensen, J. S. Lanier, R. R. Merritt, W. I. Osteen, Homer Rhode, Jr., Curtis E. Wright.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

C. J. FINLEY, Chief Conservation Officer

Conservation Officers: J. O. Buckles, Grady Cason, Charlie Clark, S. C. Collier, H. R. Daugharty, W. J. Davis, Levander DeLong, Leo Godwin, D. C. Land, Tom W. Lanier, H. L. Lungren, C. D. Marsh, Roy J. Osteen, J. R. Parker, Hatton Perkins, W. E. Priest, LeRoy Rooks, Vanness Seckinger, W. C. Tanner, J. F. Thompson, L. A. Tindall, George Townsend, M. A. Waldron, J. B. Walker, Mallory Welch.



Introduction

This is the fourth and last report which will be made to you by the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish, created by an Act of the 1935 Legislature. We say last report, because on January 1, 1943, the Constitutional Amendment creating a Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, ratified by the voters of the State of Florida, became effective.

During the period from July 1, 1935, through December 31, 1942, the Commission has been composed of five members, appointed by the Governor, serving for four-year staggered terms, one from each Congressional District. Representing the Commission in the Tallahassee Office has been the Executive Secretary.

Under the Constitutional Amendment, the Commission will be composed of five members and as heretofore, they will be appointed by the Governor. Their term of office, however, will be for five years instead of four. The Administrative Officer in Tallahassee will be known as the Director.

In charge of conservation work in the field are five Chief Conservation Officers, one from each Congressional District. Under the direct supervision of the Chief Conservation Officers are some 100 Conservation Officers. It has been the policy of the Commission to employ at least one Conservation Officer in every County with additional officers being placed where hunting and fishing pressure was greatest.

Revenue for the operation of the Commission comes from the sale of hunting, fishing and trapping, boats for hire, guides and several series of Commercial Licenses. Increased interest in hunting, fishing and trapping in Florida is clearly reflected by the increase in revenue which each year has come into the State Treasury through the Commission. The Commission points with pride to the figures given below:

1935-36	\$151,936.67
1936-37	192,741.80
1937-38	210,181.07
1938-39	218,262.45
1939-40	227,590.82
1940-41	259,771.25
1941-42	299,837.20

For the six months period from July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, revenue from the sale of hunting, fishing and trapping licenses has amounted to \$160,687.00.

The Commission feels an added sense of responsibility during these times of stress in that it is called upon now, more than ever before, further to conserve that natural resource which has played so great a part in the American way of life. Fishing and hunting has been an important part of practically every American boy and we trust that it will remain so. Our boys who are now scattered over nearly every portion of the globe are looking forward to the day when hatred and strife will end and peace once more returns to reign in this world. They expect to return to their homes and to the American way of life, made secure forever because of the strong stand which they have taken in this World War II. This makes it all the more important that those who have undertaken the task of conserving and preserving this natural wildlife resource with which our State is so greatly blessed and which is so very vital to our citizens, work with even greater determination.

Then, too, there is the question of the food value of our game and fresh water fish. This is an item which cannot be overlooked during this time of food shortages and rationing. The Commission hopes that during this time it will be possible to work out better methods of rebuilding and conserving our wildlife resources, looking toward a greater yield from both land and water.

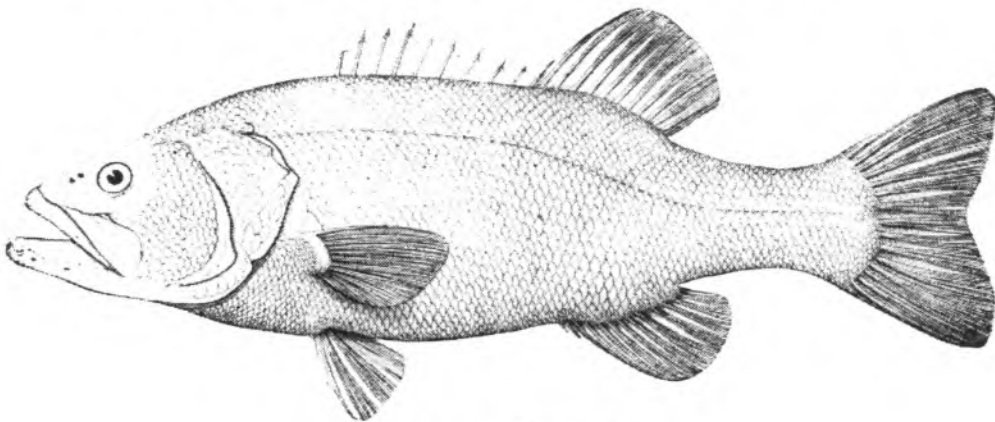
To those of us who remain to "keep the home fires burning" we wish to add this word of warning: If you have felt that you would put away your guns and fishing equipment, we ask that you do not do so. Past experience has taught us that this annual harvesting of a portion of our game and fish crop is an essential part of our game management program. This fact, together with the fact that the annual license fees paid by sportsmen for the privilege of hunting and fishing, without which the Commission cannot continue to function, prompt us to urge the continuance of these sports whenever possible. Our program of conservation must cease to function when hunting and fishing ceases and the entire State will pay the penalty. Your trips for the purpose of hunting and fishing will of necessity be fewer, but make them when you can. Good healthful recreation is as essential during these trying times as good food.

LICENSES

Since the Commission's income is derived from the sale of licenses, it will be of interest to know the various series of licenses issued and the price of each series. These licenses, with the exception of the Alien Hunting License and Commercial Licenses are sold by the County Judges, which officer receives a small fee authorized by law for his services in this connection. Alien Licenses and all Series of Commercial Licenses are sold direct from the office of the Executive Secretary in Tallahassee.

The only exemptions permitted under our law are to children under the age of 15 and residents of the State of Florida 65 years of age and over. These exemptions apply only to hunting, fishing and trapping licenses.

During the past two years, all men in the Armed Service, stationed in Florida, have been permitted to purchase resident licenses to hunt and to fish in the fresh waters of this State.



Largemouth Black Bass

FISHING

Series A—Resident State, Fresh Water.....	\$ 1.25
Series B—Non-Resident State, Fresh Water.....	5.50
Series C—Non-Resident, 10-day Continuous Fishing, Fresh Water	2.25

License now required to take fresh water fish from St. Johns River, including Doctor's Lake, North to the Florida East Coast Railway Bridge in Duval County, or in the waters of Lake Okeechobee or in the waters of Lake Istokpoga or in that part of Crescent Lake and Dunn's Creek in Putnam County.

License not required of residents to fish with single pole and line in county of legal residence.

Use of more than a single pole and line at any one time anywhere in the State prohibited.

GAME*

Series I—Resident County Game.....	\$ 1.25
Series J—Resident, Other than Home County.....	3.25
Series K—Resident, State	5.50
Series L—Non-Resident, State	25.50
Series M—Non-Resident 10-day continuous.....	10.50
Series M-1—Non-Resident County, Owners of and paying taxes on 3000 acres of land.....	10.50
Series Y—Guide, Required for guiding hunting parties. Guides may not take game or carry rifle or shotgun while conducting party. Issued from office of Commission, Tallahassee	10.50
Alien Hunting—Issued from office of Commission, Tallahassee	50.00

TRAPPING*

Series N—Resident County	\$ 3.25
Series O—Non-Resident County	25.50
Series P—Resident State	25.50
Series Q—Resident of County Other than Home.....	10.50
Series R—Non-Resident State	100.50

* Report of Game and Fur-bearers taken in *previous season* must be filed with County Judge when applying for hunting or trapping license. Failure to file data on blank form attached to application is cause for refusal of license.

COMMERCIAL LICENSES

(Issued from Office of Commission, Tallahassee)

DEALERS IN ALLIGATOR SKINS AND GREEN OR DRIED FURS (SKINS)

Series S—Resident local dealer or buyer (must not solicit by mail, advertise, travel to buy or employ agents to buy)	\$ 10.00
Series T-1—Residents State Dealer or Buyer.....	100.00
Series T-2—Agent for licensed "Resident State Dealer or Buyer"	5.00

FRESH-WATER FISH DEALERS

Series U—Resident retail. May sell to consumer or dealer. If he takes fish must have also license for boat	\$ 5.00
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Series V—Resident Wholesale, (to sell or ship by half-barrel, barrel or in bulk)	50.00
Non-Resident or Alien, (to sell to consumer or wholesaler). If holder catches fish must secure license for taking and license for boat	50.00
Non-Resident Wholesale (to sell or ship in half-barrel, barrel or bulk)	500.00

BOATS FOR HIRE

Series W—Required for each boat rented for hunting, or fishing in fresh waters:

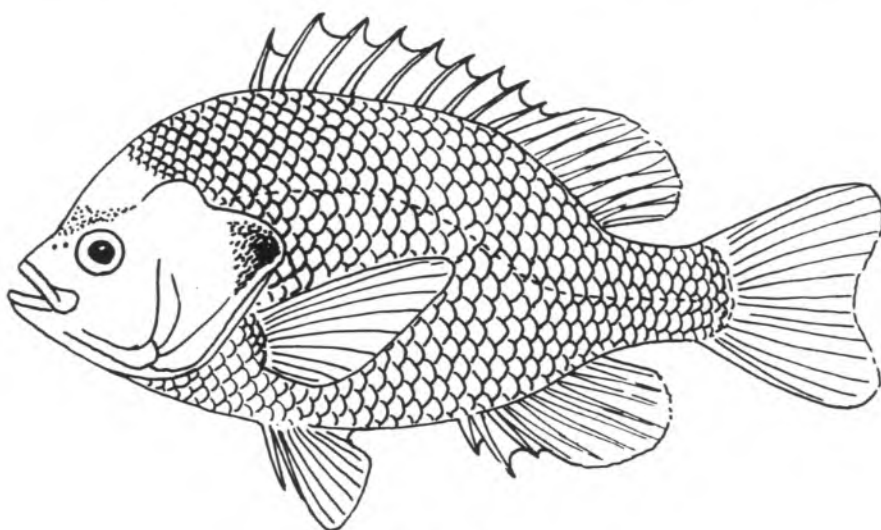
18 feet length	\$ 1.50
19-21 feet length	4.00
21-25 feet length	15.00
Over 25 feet length	25.00

COMMERCIAL BOATS

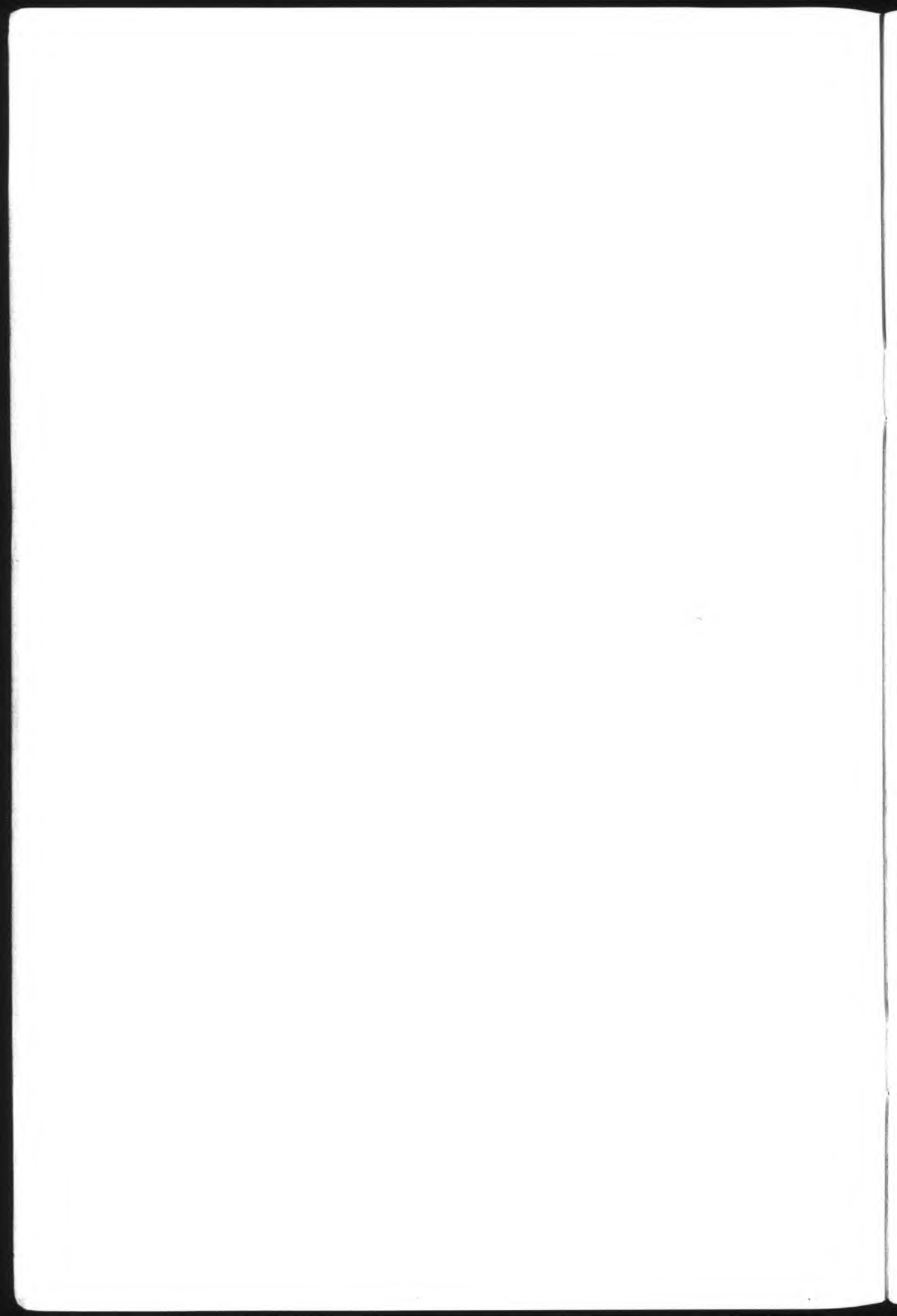
Series X—Resident, fish boat twenty feet long, five foot beam and under	\$ 1.00
Ten cents for each additional foot in length of beam.	
Non-Resident, fish boat	10.00

GAME FARM

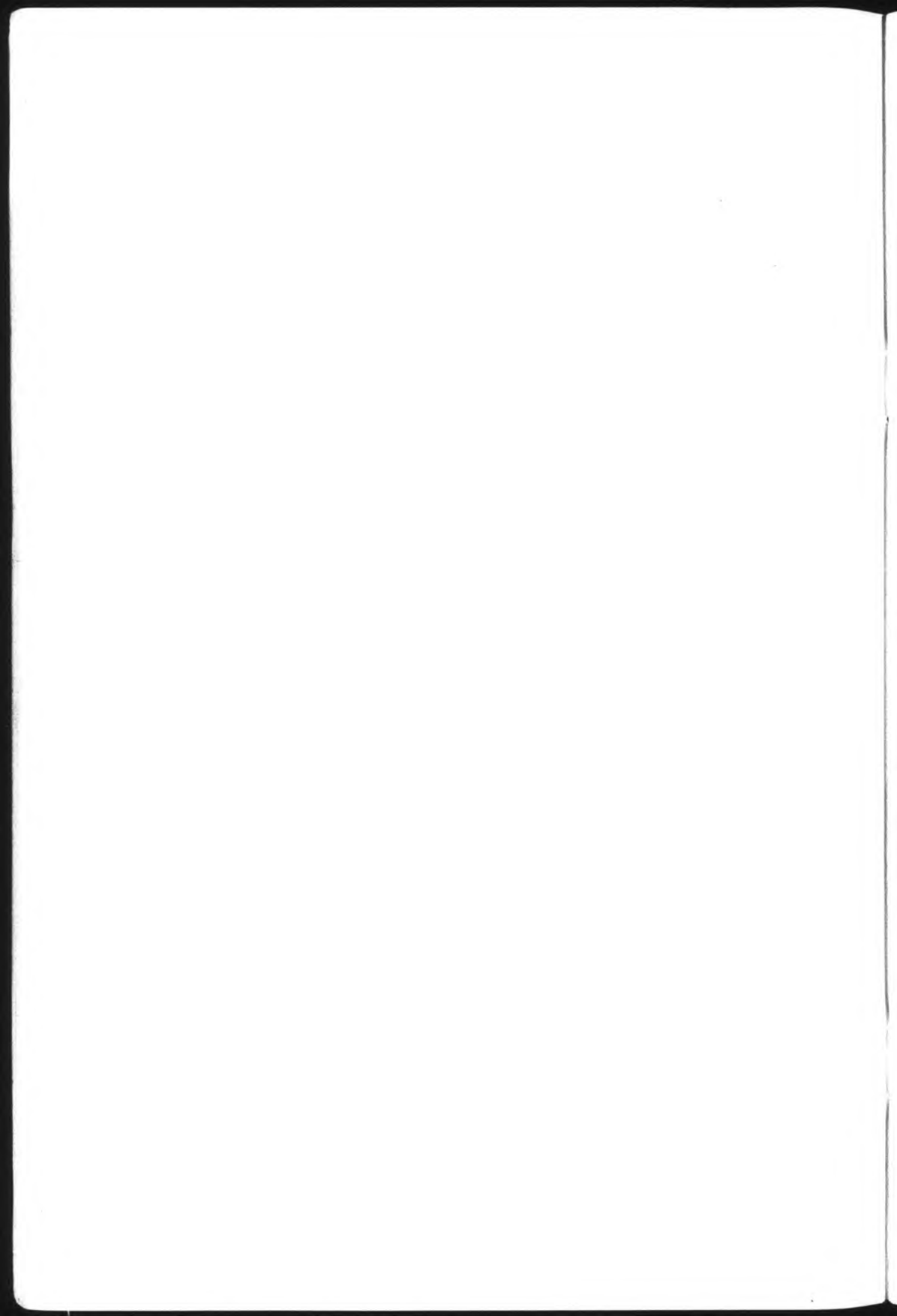
Series Z—For operating privately owned Game Farms	\$ 5.00
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Shell Cracker



*The
Commission's
Report*



Florida's Wildlife Today

The status of Florida's wildlife has changed but little since the Commission made its last report to you in 1941. Although vast acreages have been taken over by our Government and changed almost overnight from woodlands where could be found deer, turkey, quail and other species of wildlife into training bases for our Armed Forces, we still feel that Florida wildlife holds its own.

This statement could not be made with any sincerity had it not been for the splendid cooperation given by sportsmen and others interested in the conservation of our wildlife resources. To them, and to the members of our Legislative Body to whom the Commission has looked for passage of adequate and sufficient laws for the protection of our fish and game, we are deeply grateful. We wish to express also our appreciation to those in command of the Armed Forces stationed within our State. We have found these commanding officers constantly on the alert in an effort to see that laws were not violated by the men under their supervision. To the men in our Armed Forces we would also like to speak a word of appreciation for the wonderful spirit of cooperation which they have shown.

Like any other article of value, our wildlife resources when not wisely used will soon deteriorate in value. Failure to use them at all will have the same result. It has been the duty of the Commission to devise a safe program for the use of this valuable asset which would provide an adequate supply for our sportsmen and at the same time provide for an increase in our seed stock which would take care of our ever-increasing population. The Commission feels that considerable progress has been made in formulating such a program. Much still remains to be done.

As an evidence that progress has been made, we give you a table showing the game taken by sportsmen of this State since the Commission was created in 1935:

Year	Quail	Dove	Ducks	Squirrel	Geese	Deer	Turkey
1934-35..	463,116	270,174	44,134	131,358	229	1,761	2,516
1935-36..	608,087	369,022	34,901	208,254	189	2,083	2,874
1936-37..	498,085	315,925	41,847	192,257	399	1,892	2,375
1937-38..	776,460	501,232	56,531	232,463	747	1,773	3,139
1938-39..	735,690	479,214	97,969	199,612	534	1,539	2,727
1939-40..	677,548	519,570	111,722	244,550	693	1,974	2,575
1940-41..	603,504	329,514	106,897	219,383	465	1,207	2,082

These figures are not complete since some counties in the State failed to make the required report, but they will serve to paint the picture which the Commission feels tells a story of its own. If our law required sportsmen to make a return of the fish taken during the previous fishing year when making application for renewal of his fishing license, another interesting story would be told.

When you consider the figures shown above together with the increase in the number of hunting licenses sold (42,843 in 1935, as compared with 66,405 in 1941) one can readily see that the program followed by the Commission over this period of years has shown gratifying results.

In our last Biennial Report the Commission recommended as a necessary step toward better protection for wildlife and more efficient enforcement of the regulations, that all laws affecting game be State-wide. With the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, the management, restoration, conservation and regulation of birds, game, fur-bearing animals and fresh water fish has been placed entirely in the hands of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Consequently all rules and regulations promulgated by the Commission can now be on a State-wide basis, thus doing away with the confusion which has resulted from trying to enforce the numerous local and special laws which were placed on our statute books.

CATTLE-FEVER TICK ERADICATION PROGRAM

Under the provisions of Acts passed by the Legislatures of 1937, 1939 and again in 1941 the State Live Stock Sanitary Board has been killing wild deer in Florida as a part of its cattle-fever tick eradication program. In this eradication work deer have been killed in sections of Orange, Osceola, Hendry, Highlands, Glades and Collier Counties. During the biennium ending December 31, 1940, a total of 3,659 deer had

been killed. Tick eradication work had been completed in Orange, Osceola, Highlands and Glade Counties by the end of December, 1940.

During the biennium ending December 31, 1942, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board reports that a total of 2,556 deer have been killed, 103 in Hendry County and 2,453 in Collier County, where the eradication work is still being carried on.

The 1941 session of the Legislature appropriated a total of \$50,000 for replacing deer killed by the Live Stock Sanitary Board. This money was to be spent by the Live Stock Sanitary Board in cooperation with the Commission of Game and Fresh water Fish. Through this means 95 deer have been live-trapped and liberated in Florida and 16 deer were purchased for liberation. This restocking work will be continued as long as funds are available.

STATUS OF FLORIDA'S WILDLIFE

With the exception possibly of deer, all species of wildlife, both game and non-game, in Florida, have shown an increase during the biennium which has just closed. This statement is made on the basis of reports made by our Conservation Officers and from trained observers.

DEER

Aside from the tick eradication program mentioned previously, there has been another contributing factor to the reduction in the number of deer in Florida. Large areas, previously protected and where no hunting was permitted, or where hunting was carried on under close supervision, have been taken over by the War Department as training bases, some of them to be used as bombing areas. This is true of both Eglin Field Military Reservation and of a portion of the Ocala National Forest. Supervised hunting is still being permitted in the Ocala National Forest, but in the area comprising Eglin Field Military Reservation such is not the case.

In an effort to overcome the reduction in deer population, the Commission has had under way for the past sixteen months a deer-trapping program. This project is one of those made possible with funds coming to Florida under the provisions of the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act and will be covered fully in another portion of this report.

TURKEY

The greater majority of our Conservation Officers report an increase in the turkey population. Since Florida is one of

but a few States in the Union where the pure strain native bronze turkey is to be found, this increase in turkey population is most gratifying. It is believed that continued strict



Florida Wild Turkey

observation of our closed season and our bag limit will lead to a still greater increase in the number of wild turkey to be found in Florida.

QUAIL

The bob-white quail still holds the lead in game birds in Florida, insofar as the number of hunters is concerned. Our game kill census, taken yearly, indicates that approximately a million quail are killed each year in spite of the fact that certain land uses reduce the area where quail may be found under natural conditions.

The Commission is now carrying on in two Districts of the State a Farm-Game program which will relieve to some extent the effects which the practice of "clean farming" had on our quail population. This Farm-Game program is another project made possible under Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration funds and will be covered later.

Control practices in our forest areas and the increase in our cattle industry still remain problems in our quail management program. In the section of the State where the cattle industry is greatest and the number of acres of land required for grazing has made vast areas unavailable for quail management, the Commission has recently acquired a large acreage of land on which it hopes to raise under natural conditions a sufficient number of quail to at least in part offset the reduction caused by the cattle industry. This, too, is a Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration project and will be fully explained further on in this report.

SQUIRREL

We have in Florida the cat or gray squirrel, found in large numbers in practically every section of the State, and the fox squirrel. The cat squirrel population is still increasing in the face of continued hunting. Very few fox squirrels are to be found and these only in scattered sections of the State.

MOURNING DOVE

The mourning dove is classed as a migratory bird and as such, comes under the protection of the Federal government. This bird, while showing an increase in population in Florida, has not yet recovered from the effects of the freeze which in January of 1940 killed them by the thousands. The slow comeback made by the mourning dove was the reason for reducing both the season and the daily bag limit, first in 1941 and again in 1942. With proper protection this bird will return to its former place in our game population.

MIGRATORY WATERFOWL

DUCK

Because of continuing increases in the supply of these birds, duck-hunting privileges have been greater during the past two years. In 1941 the season was extended 12 days. In 1942 it was again extended and Florida sportsmen were permitted to hunt duck until January 10. Changes in bag limit to include species previously forbidden, also indicated an increase in duck population.



Wood Duck (M. and F.). Also called Summer Duck. Protected in Florida by Federal and State Law.

GEESE

Investigations by the Fish and Wildlife Service disclosed a decline in goose population. Consequently it became necessary to reduce the bag limits on these birds and to include other special safeguards. The Canada Goose is the only goose species wintering in Florida. The bag limit on "honkers" was reduced from three to two in an effort to overcome the decline in population.

MIGRATORY BIRD SEASON

As has been the case for a number of years, the open season for taking migratory waterfowl under Federal regulations did not coincide with the opening of the State hunting season during 1941 and 1942. A law on our statute books which provided that in Counties bordering the Gulf of Mexico, the season should be the same as set by Federal regulations, automatically opened these Counties on November 2, the open-



Mallard (M. and F.) from the painting by Fred Everett

ing date set by the Federal Government. In the other Counties in the State it was necessary that the County be opened by Resolution by the Board of County Commissioners. Failure on the part of several of the Boards of County Commissioners to adopt Resolutions, caused the migratory waterfowl season to open on varying dates in our 67 Counties.

In 1941 the open season was from November 2 to December 31, with a bag limit of 10 ducks and 3 geese and hunting permitted from sunrise to 4 P. M. In 1942 the open season was from November 2 to January 10, with the bag limit on ducks remaining the same, the geese limit lowered to 2 and hunting permitted from sunrise to sunset.

The dove season in Florida in 1941 was from December 1 to January 11, with a day's bag limit of 12. In 1942 the season was set from December 1 to December 30 and the bag limit reduced to 10. Hunting was permitted from sunrise to sunset.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

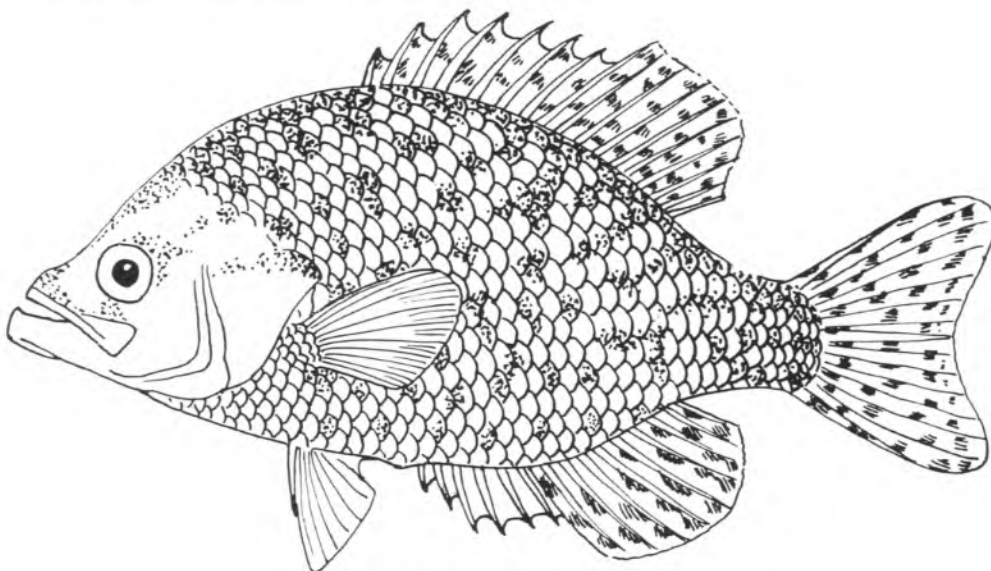
Trapping in Florida during the past several years has not been considered as one of our leading industries, and so our fur-bearers have not been taken in numbers which would seriously reduce their population. The reduction in the price which

could be received from Florida pelts caused a great reduction in the number of trappers. This reached the lowest figure in 1939 when a total of only 709 trappers' licenses were sold. When we compare that figure with the 1499 licenses sold in 1936 and with the 1749 licenses sold in the year ending December 31, 1942, we can get a fairly good picture of the use of one of our wildlife resources.

Another interesting picture and one which will give you some idea of the number of fur-bearers to be found in Florida is shown by figures tabulated from fur-dealers reports submitted to this office at the end of each trapping season. These figures for 1941 and 1942 are as follows:

	1941	1942
Raccoon	34,919	40,923
Opossum	2,753	2,807
Skunk	1,240	1,306
Fox	722	708
Otter	506	544
Mink	283	245
Civet Cat and Wildcat	255	287

These figures by no means represent the total take of fur-bearers in Florida. A great number of our trappers ship directly to consumers in other States and since no report is made of the number of pelts taken by the trappers, there is no way to estimate the total number taken each year.



Speckled Perch or Crappie

RACCOON

As will be noted by the figures given above, the raccoon heads the list of fur-bearing animals in Florida. This animal continues to hold its own in most sections of the State, and in some it has shown a striking increase. The trapping season which extends from December 1 to March 1 seems to have furnished adequate protection to the raccoon.

OPOSSUM

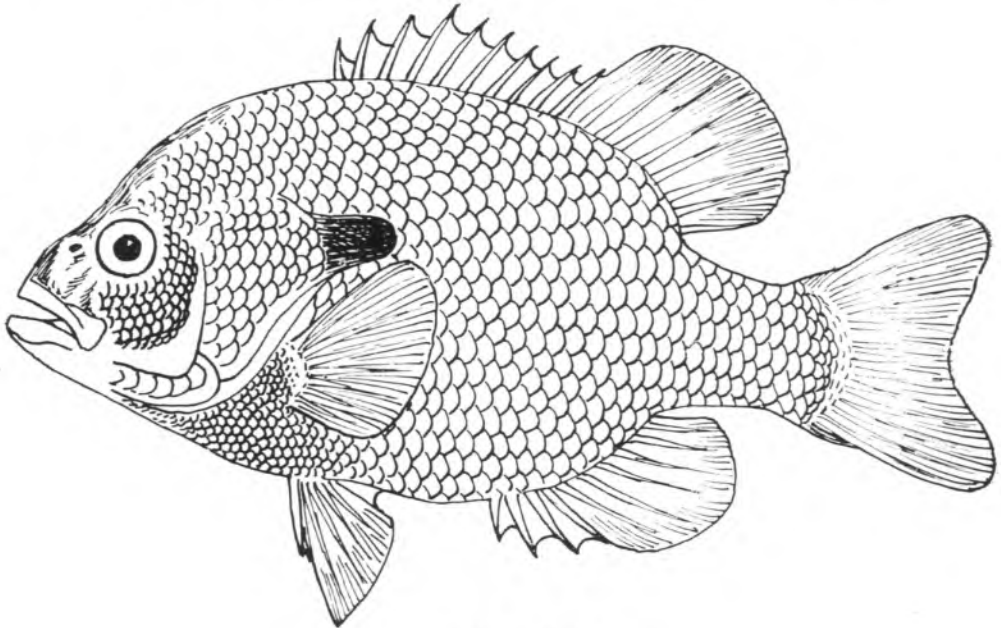
Ranking next from the standpoint of number of pelts taken is the opossum. Florida has a large population of this species. It is reported by the majority of our field force that this animal is increasing in number in spite of the fact that it is easily trapped and can be taken in large numbers.

OTTER

The pelt of the otter is the most valuable taken in Florida. Once given absolute protection, this animal may now be trapped during the open season, December 1 to March 1. It is increasing in number in sections of the State where it is to be found.

OTHER SPECIES

The black bear, skunk, fox, civet cat and wildcat, while listed as fur-bearing animals, are also listed as unprotected species.



Red Breast

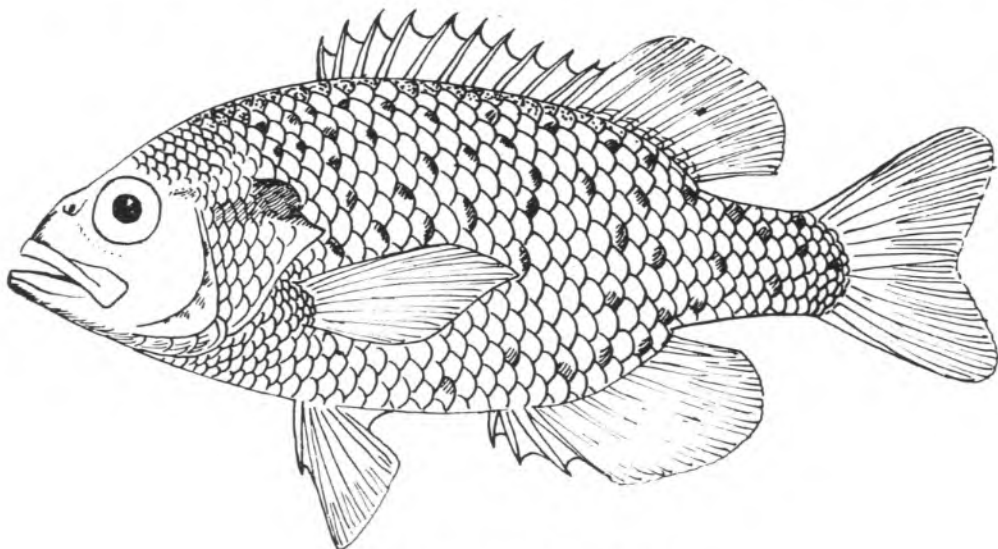
They may be taken at any time during the year. In spite of the yearly take, these species, possibly with the exception of the black bear, show increasing numbers.

ALLIGATOR

The alligator population has been greatly decreased in Florida due to the fact that it has never been given proper protection. During the Legislative sessions of 1939 and 1941 local laws were passed which gave partial protection to the alligator. With the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, the conservation and protection of the alligator rests in the hands of the Commission. It is believed that with proper protection and controlled use, the alligator will once again come into its own in Florida.

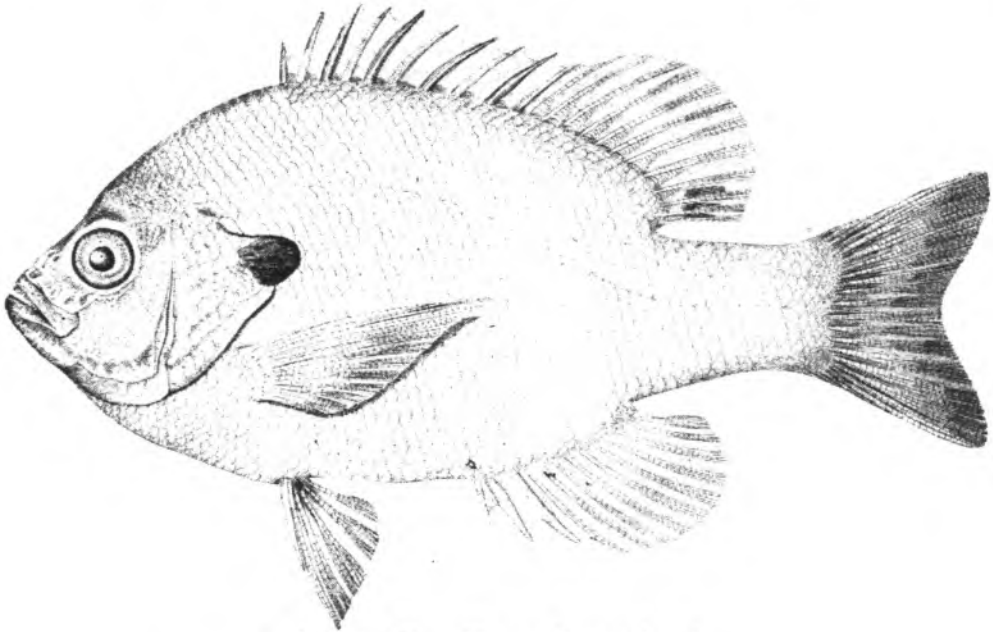
FISH

Florida is known the world over for its fresh water fishing, particularly for the largemouth black bass to be found in most of the waters. Great progress has been made in the program for conserving this wonderful natural resource. Briefly stated, the history of fish conservation in Florida include laws prohibiting the use of seines, nets, traps and such devices for taking fresh water fish; prohibiting the sale of black bass; providing closed seasons on black bass during spawning season; prohibiting fishing over beds where fish are spawning; prohibiting the sale of fresh water fish except under proper license and strict



Warmouth or Goggle-eye

observance of bag limits; prohibiting the taking of fresh water fish under certain prescribed lengths; providing legal bag limits which must be observed, and last but by no means least, a prohibition against the use of more than one pole at one time.



Bream, Bluegill, or Copperhead

With the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, full power to make rules and regulations for the conservation of our fresh water fish resources rests in the hands of the Commission. While this power remained in the hands of our legislative assembly, needed laws could only be provided during the sixty-day sessions every two years. It will now be possible to adopt necessary regulations as needed.

THE WAR AND ITS POSSIBLE EFFECT ON WILDLIFE RESOURCES

During the present emergency several conditions have arisen which may react unfavorably on the program of game and fish management being carried on in Florida. Any game fish management program calls for the yearly harvesting of the annual crop of game and fish. Without this yearly harvest an inbreeding and consequent deteriorating of our wildlife will result. Our fish will increase in numbers which will make the available food supply insufficient and as fish are naturally cannibalistic, they will resort to each other as their food supply and the result

will be "the survival of the fittest." On the other hand, predators, which require no yearly harvest, will continue to increase.

A great number of those who hunt and fish are now connected in some way with our war effort—either in the Armed Forces or in Defense Industry. The rationing of gasoline and tires makes it difficult for those who would hunt and fish to reach their favorite haunts. The further restriction on ammunition for sporting purposes will make a still further cut in the number who can continue hunting. All of these will cause a reduction in the amount of revenue which annually comes from the sale of hunting, fishing and trapping licenses. In Florida the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish is supported entirely with funds which come from the sale of these licenses. Without funds the Commission will be unable to continue its program of game management and game conservation and propagation.

Thus is summed up the possible effect of the war on our wildlife resources.

It is natural to expect an unessential industry to suffer in times of war. It is hoped, however, that true sportsmen will continue to purchase their licenses and to hunt and fish whenever the opportunity presents itself. It is through this practice alone that our program of conservation can hope to survive.

In Memoriam

THIS space is dedicated to those Conservation Officers of the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish whose deaths occurred during the past two years. In recognition of their years of service to the conservation of their State's wildlife, tribute is hereby paid:

Robert Bell, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.

C. H. Padgett, Kissimmee, Florida.

Sam Hutchinson, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.

The Commission's Activities

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Approximately 80 per cent of the revenue coming to the Commission from the sale of hunting, fishing and trapping licenses is used to pay the salary and expense allowance of Conservation Officers in charge of the enforcement of our hunting, fishing and trapping laws.

During the biennium, the average number of Conservation Officers employed by the Commission was 100. This number varies from time to time during various seasons of the year. It has also been necessary for the Commission to reduce the number of Conservation Officers because of reduction in revenue, caused by the rationing of tires and gasoline and the further restriction prohibiting the use of gasoline for pleasure driving. Further reduction in our personnel may be necessary if reduction in revenue continues.

In cases where arrests are made for violation of any of the hunting, fishing and trapping laws, the Commission is allowed the same fee for making arrests as Sheriffs. Mileage for transporting violators is allowed and is included in court costs.

THE CONSERVATION OFFICER

Men appointed to fill the positions of Conservation Officers are selected on the basis of their knowledge of wildlife and the territory in which they must serve, their character and their training.

In previous years the Commission, through cooperation with the General Extension Division of the University of Florida, held short courses for their Conservation Officers. This practice has been discontinued and meetings are now being held in the several Congressional Districts. It has been felt that by holding meetings in the several Districts, an opportunity is given to the Officers to discuss problems which arise within the District rather than on a state-wide basis.

While law enforcement is the principal duty of our Conservation Officers, it is by no means their only duty. Conservation Officers are called on to represent the Commission locally before civic and educational organizations and in various other matters pertaining to the conservation of wildlife resources.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

During the preceding biennium there were 1,397 arrests made by Conservation Officers in the field. Of this number there were 1,123 convictions, 141 acquittals and 133 cases pending at the end of the two-year period.



2,000 Feet of Confiscated Net.

During the biennium covered by this report, there were a total of 2,368 arrests resulting in 1,962 convictions, 235 acquittals and 171 cases pending. A comparison of these figures will show an increase of 971 in the total number of arrests in the 1941-42 biennium over the 1939-40 two-year period. There is also an increase in the percentage of convictions, approximately the same percentage of acquittals and a drop of approximately 2 percent in the number of cases left pending at the end of the two years.

The increase in the number of arrests is attributable to possibly two outstanding facts—the unprecedented increase in our population caused by our war industries and the ever increasing alertness on the part of the men who serve as Conservation Officers. The increase in percentage of convictions is due directly to the splendid cooperation which has been given us by the men who serve as County Judges in our several Counties.

There follows a tabulation of the various charges upon which arrests have been made during the past two years. The major

offense in all three tabulations is that of hunting, fishing or trapping without a license. Following next in total number of arrests is the charge of possession of undersized fish, taking game in closed season and hunting with unplugged gun.

FISH AND FISHING

Fishing without license	545
Possession of undersized fish	338
Fishing with more than one pole	75
Exceeding bag limit on fish	51
Possession of bass in closed season	44
Taking bass in closed season	44
Taking fish with gig	35
Fishing in closed season	33
Possession of nets in fresh waters	27
Taking fish with wire trap	26
Possession of seine in fresh waters	24
Selling fish without a license	22
Netting fresh water fish	18
Shooting fish	14
Fishing with seine	13
Dynamiting fish	13
Renting boats without a license	13
Fishing with improper license	11
Fishing with gill nets	7
Possession of gig in fresh water	6
Fishing on bream beds	6
Selling black bass	5
Fishing in closed waters	5
Taking fish illegally	4
Fishing with stop net	4
Taking bass with seine	2
Using game fish for bait	2
Fishing with trot line in closed County	2
Buying Black Bass	2
Selling fresh water fish in closed County	2
Taking fish with cast net	1
Taking fish by striking with iron	1
Fishing with a gourd	1
Fish dealer in possession of black bass	1
Possession of dynamite in fresh water	1
TOTAL	1,398

GAME AND HUNTING

Hunting without a license	146
Taking game during closed season	135
Hunting with unplugged gun	132
Hunting in Breeding Ground	75
Taking dove over baited area	51
Hunting on closed day	41
Possession of game in closed season	39
Discharging firearms on Tamiami Trail	38
Discharging firearms on State Roads 25 and 26	36
Taking squirrel out of season	30
Possession of dog and gun in Breeding Ground	21
Killing wild turkey during closed season	16
Taking waterfowl from power boat	12
Hunting with headlight	11
Possession of doe deer	11
Taking migratory non-game birds	10
Taking duck illegally	10
Taking game after sunset	9
Possessing and taking game in closed season	9
Possession of firearms in National Forest	8
Killing non-game birds	7
Taking coot illegally	5
Taking wood duck	5
Exceeding bag limit on marsh hens	4
Hunting with improper license	3
Trapping quail	3
Attempting to take dove from an automobile	3
Making false statement to obtain license	2
Possession of venison in closed season	2
Taking quail from automobile	2
Obtaining license under false pretenses	2
Molesting game	2
Possession of game birds in captivity	1
Possession of game on cold storage and offering same for sale	1
Selling deer meat	1
Killing doe deer	1
Fire hunting in Breeding Ground	1
Guiding without license	1
Possession of duck in closed season	1
Shooting quail on the ground	1
 TOTAL	 888

TRAPPING

Trapping without license.....	24
Trapping in closed season.....	19
Possession of hides in closed season.....	18
Trapping in National Forest.....	5
Trapping with unmarked traps.....	5
Trapping in Breeding Ground.....	3
Setting traps improperly.....	2
Trapping with improper license.....	2
Taking alligators in closed season.....	2
Taking alligators in closed County.....	1
Selling furs without a license.....	1
TOTAL	82

Another interesting tabulation shows Counties in which arrests were made and the number of arrests, convictions, acquittals and cases pending in each County.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS FOR 1941 AND 1942

County	Arrests	Convictions	Acquittals	Pending
Alachua.....	50	47	.....	3
Baker.....	17	12	1	4
Bay.....	56	13	38	5
Bradford.....	7	6	1	.....
Brevard.....	20	18	1	1
Broward.....	85	84	1	.....
Calhoun.....	62	45	8	9
Charlotte.....	44	35	6	3
Citrus.....	28	28	.....	.....
Clay.....	10	9	.....	1
Collier.....	5	5	.....	.....
Columbia.....	13	10	.....	3
Dade.....	154	148	6	.....
De Soto.....	10	8	2	.....
Dixie.....	44	26	13	5
Duval.....	58	14	15	29
Escambia.....	36	30	4	2
Flagler.....	12	11	.....	1
Franklin.....	12	8	2	2
Gadsden.....	27	26	.....	1
Gilchrist.....	11	11	1	.....
Gla'les.....	41	41	.....	.....
Gulf.....	43	44	2	3
Hamilton.....	18	18	.....	.....

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS (Continued)

County	Arrests	Convictions	Acquittals	Pending
Hardee.....	3	1	2	.....
Hendry.....	44	39	5	.....
Hernando.....	32	25	.....	7
Highlands.....	30	29	.....	1
Hillsborough.....	18	17	.....	1
Holmes.....	21	10	11	.....
Indian River.....	32	26	3	3
Jackson.....	107	85	16	6
Jefferson.....	34	20	13	1
Lafayette.....	48	46	.....	2
Lake.....	108	106	2	.....
Lee.....	39	32	5	2
Leon.....	45	44	1	.....
Levy.....	33	24	5	4
Liberty.....	21	16	4	1
Madison.....	2	2	.....	.....
Manatee.....	9	9	.....	.....
Marion.....	24	23	1	.....
Martin.....	12	11	.....	1
Monroe.....	5	5	.....	.....
Nassau.....	54	49	2	3
Okaloosa.....	88	66	7	15
Okeechobee.....	8	8	.....	.....
Orange.....	19	13	6	.....
Osceola.....	26	21	3	2
Palm Beach.....	7	6	1	.....
Pasco.....	42	42	.....	.....
Pinellas.....	20	20	.....	.....
Polk.....	74	61	6	7
Putnam.....	6	6	.....	.....
St. Johns.....	102	96	6	.....
St. Lucie.....	30	30	.....	.....
Santa Rosa.....	88	85	3	.....
Sarasota.....	20	20	.....	.....
Seminole.....	17	12	.....	5
Sumter.....	26	21	.....	5
Suwannee.....	16	8	4	4
Taylor.....	8	6	.....	2
Union.....	4	2	1	1
Volusia.....	28	18	2	8
Wakulla.....	45	38	6	1
Walton.....	40	26	4	10
Washington.....	64	42	15	7
Total.....	2,368	1,962	235	171

RE-STOCKING

Since the creation of the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish by an Act of the 1935 Legislature, there has been underway a general restocking program consisting of trapping quail in game breeding grounds for liberation in pairs in open territory, propagation of quail for liberation in coveys in breeding grounds and the propagation of fresh water fish for liberation in the fresh waters of Florida.

GAME BREEDING GROUNDS AND REFUGES

In addition to this restocking program, the Commission has established by Executive Order game breeding grounds and game refuges in practically every county in the State. Supplementing this practice on the part of the Commission are areas closed to hunting and trapping by Acts of the Legislature. At present there are 116 areas in the State which have been closed as breeding grounds and game refuges by order of the Commission. There are 23 areas which have been closed by Acts of the Legislature.

In these closed areas, under full protection, game may live and breed under natural conditions. The overflow goes into surrounding areas to furnish game for the sportsmen to take in regular open season. It is in these closed areas that representatives of the Commission do their trapping of game for liberation in open territory.

Conservation Officers With Quail Taken in Fourth District



During the biennium a total of 17,744 quail were trapped by Conservation Officers and liberated in pairs in open territory. In addition to this number 424 quail were purchased by the Commission and 2,305 quail were raised at the Game Farm, operated for the first time during 1941.

FISH HATCHERIES

The Commission operates three fish hatcheries, one at Winter Haven, at which black bass are produced, one at Holt, where both bass and bream are propagated and one at Wewahatchka where, also, both species are propagated.

In addition to the State owned and operated hatcheries, the Federal Government has operated two hatcheries in Florida, one at Welaka, Florida, and one at Marianna, Florida. Both bream and black bass were being propagated at these two hatcheries but it has been necessary to close the Marianna hatchery due to war conditions. Production from these five hatcheries go into the fresh waters of Florida.

Since the creation of the Commission in 1935 there have been liberated in the fresh waters of Florida from the five hatcheries shown above a total of 8,766,599 fingerling bass and bream. Distributions made by years are as follows:

1935-36	1,011,700
1936-37	275,500
1937-38	907,000
1938-39	1,683,300
1939-40	1,071,700
1940-41	1,881,400
1941-42	1,935,999

One of the Commission's Fish Transport Trucks



During the biennium just past fish distributions from the various hatcheries were as follows:

	1940-1941		1941-1942	
	Bass	Bream	Bass	Bream
Winter Haven.....	626,300	.....	411,000	.....
Holt.....	28,500	990,000	2,000	914,000
Wewahitchka.....	Not in operation	.....	2,000	250,000
Welaka.....	236,600	.....	206,999	.....
Marianna.....	Fry placed in rearing ponds operated by State	.....	.....	150,000

LAKE AND STREAM IMPROVEMENT

Among the powers granted to the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish is the authority to seine the fresh waters for the purpose of removing rough or predatory fish or to maintain a balance of desirable species of fish. Work of this nature has been carried on in Blue Cypress Lake in Indian River County, in Lake Butler in Pinellas County and in Lake Rosalee in Polk County. Improvement of other lakes and streams will follow when labor and funds are available for the work.

BLACKWATER RIVER GAME UNIT

Through cooperation with the Florida Forest and Park Service and the Soil Conservation Service, the Commission took over the operation of the Blackwater River Game Unit located in Santa Rosa and Okaloosa Counties, near Holt. On this unit quail, fish and deer are propagated as a part of the Commission's restocking program. Figures covering quail and fish production of this unit have been given in another part of this report. The deer on the unit have been left undisturbed and under full protection. Latest estimates show an increase of approximately 37 percent of the original deer population of 40 deer.

COOPERATION

Any program for the conservation of wildlife resources will eventually come in contact with the activities of other conservation agencies since all of them have a common aim—the con-

servation of our State's natural resources. For this reason cooperation between these various conservation agencies is absolutely essential if work plans outlined by them are to succeed.

The Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish has worked in cooperation with these other groups during the past biennium and they in turn have worked in cooperation with the Commission. This section of our report will carry a short resumé of cooperation between these various agencies and an expression of thanks from the Commission to all who have worked so harmoniously during the past two years.

STATE BOARD OF CONSERVATION

Perhaps the most important from a standpoint of conservation in Florida is the cooperative agreement reached between the State Board of Conservation, that Department of our State Government dealing with the conservation of salt water fish and shell fish, and the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish. Plans for cooperation of these two law enforcement agencies and their officers were consummated at a meeting of the Commission and Mr. S. E. Rice, Supervisor of Conservation, held in the office of the Commission's Executive Secretary in Tallahassee.

Under the plan honorary commissions from the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission were issued to Conservation Agents of the Board of Conservation; and, in turn, the Board of Conservation issued commissions to the Conservation Officers of the Commission. The cooperative agreement went a long way toward eliminating confusion as to which officers had jurisdiction in streams where fresh and salt waters meet and in those other waters of the State which, legally salt, are in actuality fresh waters. In addition, it gave to each department better coverage of the State in locating and apprehending violators, since in effect, each of the two State Departments has the services of enforcement officers of both departments.

U. S. FOREST SERVICE

Under legislation enacted during the 1937 session of the Florida Legislature, the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish entered into an agreement with the U. S. Forest Service affecting the Ocala National Forest, the Osceola National Forest and that part of the Apalachicola National Forest in Liberty County. In 1941, this cooperative agreement was extended to include that portion of the Apalachicola National Forest in Leon County.

Under the cooperative agreement Game Management Plans were formulated for all three National Forests. Game Management Plans as set up include reduced seasons and bag limits, control of predators, the breeding of game, planting of stock from National Forests in other States, the restocking of lakes and streams with fish fingerling from Federal Hatcheries. Scientific studies under the direction of Biologists in the service of the Federal Government, reveal the progress being made and offer suggestions for further development along scientific lines.

As a part of the enforcement plans, Forest Rangers are appointed Honorary Game Wardens with full authority to enforce game and fish laws. The Commission also placed full time Conservation Officers within the boundaries of these Forests in order to assure full protection at all times.

In 1938 the first supervised deer hunt was held in the Ocala National Forest. Since then yearly hunts have been held and reports which follow will indicate their increasing popularity.

In 1938 a total of 1,144 hunters killed a total of 124 buck deer. In 1939 the number of hunters increased to 1,603, with a total kill of 303 buck deer. In 1940 there were 2,173 hunters who bagged 330 bucks.

The following tables will tell the story of the hunts in 1941 and 1942:

HUNT RECORD

OCALA NATIONAL FOREST

	1941	1942
Number of hunters.....	2,646	2,058
Number of deer killed in Forest.....	280	205
Number of antler points—		
Spike.....	99	30
3-Point.....	11	3
4-Point.....	26	10
5-Point.....	21	9
6-Point.....	41	11
7-Point.....	14	6
8-Point.....	49	22
9-Point.....	11	5
10-Point.....	7	3
11-Point.....	1	
12-Point.....		1
Number of deer killed outside Forest.....	120	110

HUNT RECORD (Continued)

	1941	1942
Number of Trapping Permits issued.....	Not allowed in 1941	3
Fur Trapping Record—		
Fox.....		127
Raccoon.....		164
Opossum.....		66
Skunk.....		20
Civet Cat.....		7
Bob Cat.....		4
Wild Cat.....		4

As the hunt grew in popularity, it was changed to permit the taking of certain species of small game. No accurate figures are available concerning the small game taken as compilation is based on reports made voluntarily by the hunters at the checking stations.

	Gray Squirrel	Fox Squirrel	Quail	Migratory Waterfowl
1938.....	(Hunting of game other than deer not allowed.)			
1939.....	5141	158	316	50
1940.....	3268	233	200	30
1941.....	2522	156	356	80
1942.....	3378	50	300	150

The Ocala National Forest is the only area in the State where hunts are held. It is planned that similar hunts will be permitted in the other National Forests when the stock of wildlife has been built up sufficiently to warrant such action. It is possible that action will have to be deferred until after the war since there is not now available the necessary man power to conduct the hunts successfully. Another factor in postponing future hunts is the restriction on gasoline and tires and the further restriction on pleasure driving which make it impossible for hunters in any number to reach the forest. Since the hunts are conducted with funds provided through the sale of permits, absence of hunters will reduce the revenue, thus making it impossible to finance the program.

STATE FOREST AND PARK SERVICE

Through cooperation with the Florida Forest and Park Service, the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish has established breeding grounds in the following State Forests and Parks:

- O'Leno State Forest in Alachua and Columbia Counties.
- Pine Log State Forest in Bay and Washington Counties.
- Gold Head Branch State Park in Clay County.
- Suwannee River State Park in Hamilton and Suwannee Counties.
- Highlands Hammock State Park and Botanical Garden and Arboretum in Highlands County.
- Hillsborough River State Park in Hillsborough County.
- Florida Caverns State Park in Jackson County.
- Torrey State Park in Liberty County.
- Myakka River State Park in Manatee and Sarasota Counties.
- Cary State Forest and Ft. Clinch State Park in Nassau County.

These areas which are being developed for recreational purposes are under the full protection afforded other Breeding Grounds and Game Refuges. In them game, fresh water fish and fur-bearing animals are permitted to raise under natural conditions where they furnish additional attractions from a recreational standpoint. A program of restocking of both woods and streams is being carried on under best game management practices and very gratifying results are being shown.

HUNT IN MYAKKA RIVER STATE FOREST

Through cooperation with the Florida Forest and Park Service a hunt was conducted in the Myakka River State Forest during the 1940 and 1941 hunting season. Hunting was permitted in the Forest area upon purchase of a 50 cent permit in addition to the regular State Hunting License. Conservation Officers were constantly in attendance throughout the hunt to check hunters in and out of the Forest. No accurate check of the game taken was made but officials of the Forest and Park Service feel very well pleased over the results. Game was reduced to a point where it was felt hunting should be discontinued. Consequently the area has again been closed for a two-year period after which the hunt will no doubt be again conducted.

Cooperation with the Florida Forest and Park Service made possible the acquisition of the Blackwater River Game Propagation Unit which is proving so successful.

STATE PLANNING BOARD

The Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish was one of several cooperating State and Federal conservation agencies which made possible the preparation and distribution of hundreds of Functional Conservation Maps of Florida by the State Planning Board.

The four-color map was designed to give the following information: soil conservation areas; Everglades Fire Control District; Intensive and Extensive Fire Control under the direction of the State Forest and Park Service; Game Breeding Grounds and Game Refuges administered by the State Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish; National Forests; waters controlled by the State Board of Conservation; National Wildlife Refuges, administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the Okeechobee Flood Control District; the Everglades Drainage District; State Parks; State Forests; State Fish Hatcheries; Federal Fish Hatcheries.

Other cooperating agencies included the Florida Forest and Park Service; the Okeechobee Flood Control District; the Everglades Drainage District; the United States Forest Service; the Soil Conservation Service; the State Board of Conservation; the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

UNITED STATES ARMY

During the 1940-41 hunting season an experiment was carried out through cooperation with the Army and the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish which showed that all of the Nation's needs, even in times of war, can be included in a conservation program. This experiment was made on the Eglin Field Military Reservation. Under the direction and supervision of Major W. A. Maxwell, then commanding officer at Eglin Field Military Reservation, formerly the Choctawhatchee National Forest, and until the Army took it over, under the control of the U. S. Forest Service, there was held a deer hunt, to which the general public was admitted under permit from the Commanding Officer, for the purpose of killing buck deer. Up to that date this was the only military reservation in the country where the public had been permitted to take part in a hunt. In most large military posts, if hunting is allowed at all, it is limited to military personnel.

The hunt in 1940-41 proved so successful that plans were worked out to continue it during following years. Everything was in readiness for another successful hunt when the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor. Immediately the Reservation was closed

and all thoughts were turned from hunting deer to hunting Japs.

It is believed, however, that the success of the cooperative plan worked out on Eglin Field sets a precedent which will be continued when Peace again returns to our land.

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Several years ago in an effort to stop the steady decline in population of our migratory waterfowl, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the State game departments, the game authorities of Canada, Mexico and other North American countries, combined their forces and through legislation formulated a cooperative program which would permit the wildfowl a chance to recuperate through Nature's aid. In addition to this National Wildlife Refuges were established throughout the country, seventeen of these, containing a total of 105,390 acres, are located in Florida.

The success of the program has been evidenced by the fact that waterfowl seasons have been gradually lengthened and bag limits increased. Hunting was permitted from November 2 to January 10 during 1941, with a bag limit of ten ducks and two geese. Dove, which had formerly shown quite a substantial increase, suffered a severe setback during the freeze two years ago when thousands of them were killed by the cold, and were given a shorter season during 1941 with a bag reduced to ten.

In addition to cooperation insofar as control of migratory waterfowl is concerned, the Commission has continually cooperated with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the operation of Federal fish hatcheries located in Florida. On the other hand, the Commission has been given benefit of fish studies carried on by the Federal Government.

FLORIDA WILDLIFE FEDERATION

The Florida Wildlife Federation for years has set as its goal the passage of the Constitutional Amendment. The 1941 session of the Legislature passed the measure and it was ratified by the voters in the November, 1942, election. Too much credit cannot be given to this splendid body of sportsmen for the work done in securing the passage of the Amendment which placed management, restoration, conservation and regulation of the birds, game, fur-bearing animals and fresh water fish of the State of Florida on a permanent, statewide basis under the control and direct supervision of a five-man commission, thus doing away with much confusion which has existed in the conservation program for Florida.

Officers for the Federation for 1940-41, who led the group's fight in behalf of the Constitutional Amendment are, for 1940-41, L. G. Morris of Monticello, President, Joe M. Carr, Monticello, Executive Secretary, C. D. Hasbrouck, Tallahassee, Treasurer; for 1941-42, George S. Van Wickle, Miami Beach, President, Don McCarthy, Miami Beach, Executive Secretary, W. J. Horsley, Miami, Treasurer. Serving in the capacity of Vice-Presidents were, in 1940-41, Paul Henderson of Lakeland, Rhydon Latham of Jacksonville, L. A. Wesson of Tallahassee, Don McCarthy of Miami Beach and Merlin Mitchell of Orlando; and for 1941-42, J. S. Knight of Bradenton, Dr. Archie F. Carr of Gainesville, Cal D. Hasbrouck of Tallahassee, Erl Roman of Miami and Fritz Goodrich of Daytona Beach.

FLORIDA AUDUBON SOCIETY

Since the protection of birds other than those defined as game birds is placed under the supervision of the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish in Florida, this naturally brings the Commission into direct contact with the Florida Audubon Society, a division of the National Audubon Society, having as its primary interest the protection of wild birds, whether game birds or not.

Much good has been accomplished through cooperation between the Florida Audubon Society and the Commission and we would like to take this occasion to express our appreciation for the splendid work being done by this agency in our State.

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Working hand in hand with the Florida Audubon Society and the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish in the protection of Florida bird life is the National Audubon Society. The rookeries established by the National Audubon Society have gone a long way toward restoring, at least in part, Florida's herons, egrets, and other birds which were fast being destroyed by illegal practices and commercial interests.

OTHER COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

During the past two years, in addition to the conservation agencies mentioned in the preceding, the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish has cooperated with other State Departments when occasion would arise. Active membership is also maintained in the Southern Association of Conservation Officials, the International Association of Fish and Game Officials, and the American Wildlife Federation.

EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

FLORIDA GAME AND FISH

Perhaps the most outstanding achievement of the Commission in the way of Education and Publicity was the monthly magazine, *FLORIDA GAME AND FISH*. This publication, started in March of 1940 with a prepared mailing list of approximately 700, grew in popularity until it was being received by approximately 3000 persons located in every State in the Union and in several foreign countries. It served a three-fold purpose: keeping the public informed as to the operation of the Commission, instructing Conservation Officers and others interested in conservation in the best methods for carrying out conservation practices, and advising both the public and the Commission's field force of what other States were doing along conservation lines.

It is with deep regret that the Commission reports the discontinuance of this publication. The Editor of *FLORIDA GAME AND FISH*, James M. Shaw, answered the call of his country in July of 1942. This fact together with other conditions brought about by the war emergency caused the Commission to feel that it would be best to stop publication at least for the time being. We would like to express our appreciation to all who contributed to the success of the magazine and to seek your continued cooperation if and when this important part of our work can be renewed.

4-H WILDLIFE CAMPS

Fifty-four Florida 4-H boys, already engaged in wildlife projects, learned more about the State's conservation problems at the fourth annual wildlife camp, held at Cherry Lake, August 11 to 16, under the sponsorship of Charles Horn, President of the Federal Cartridge Company of Minneapolis, Minn.

Days of classes were varied by a visit to the National Wildlife Refuge at St. Marks, where the winter quarters of thousands of Canada geese and ducks of all kinds were investigated, and to Wakulla Springs, where the boys took the "jungle cruise", or a tour of the Springs in glass-bottom boats to see a variety of wildlife first hand. The staff included R. W. Blacklock, State Boys Club Agent of the Agricultural Extension Service, as camp director; John S. Shipp, Jr., assistant director; and the following instructors: L. T. Nieland, extension forester; Howard R. Bissland, wildlife technician, U. S. Soil Conservation Service; Bruds Collins, life-saving and swimming; and J. M.

Shaw, director of education, State Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish.

During the week the boys heard talks by Dr. Wilmon Newell, Provost for Agriculture at the University of Florida; Colin D. Gunn, State Coordinator, U. S. Soil Conservation Service; I. N. Kennedy, Executive Secretary, Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish; George Williams, Assistant Director of Public Relations, Florida Forest and Park Service; A. P. Spencer, vice director, Agricultural Extension Service; and others.

WILDLIFE CONTEST

Pupils in three schools of Jefferson County were given a more thorough understanding of Florida's wildlife and the problems of its conservation through wildlife study courses organized by Conservation Officer F. W. Carroll, the principals of the schools and civic and conservation groups.

Schools participating in the course and their principals were Aucilla, Principal Wallace McLeod; Monticello, Principal Elton Jones; and Wacisso, Principal H. B. Dominick. The course outline included studies of all forms of Florida wildlife, including game, non-game birds and animals, and predators, including studies of nesting habits, movements of migratory birds, laws affecting wildlife, and similar investigations, terminated by the writing of an essay when the course-contest was completed.

STATE CONFERENCE ON CONSERVATION EDUCATION

Aims and objectives of conservation education in Florida, together with the methods and materials necessary to make them effective, were discussed by representatives of teacher training institutions, and elementary and secondary schools at the first annual State Conference on Conservation Education, held at Camp O'Leno, near High Springs, October 2, 3 and 4, 1941, under the sponsorship of the State Department of Education. Dean Walter J. Matherly of the University of Florida, opened the meeting with an address on State and national emphasis on conservation. Each resource was then discussed in detail by Supervisor S. E. Rice of the State Board of Conservation, State Geologist Herman Gunter, Executive Secretary I. N. Kennedy of the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish and Assistant State Forester William F. Jacobs. Miss Ruth Prather represented Dr. Henry F. Becker of the Florida State College for Women and Dr. O. Lloyd Meehan of the Welaka Fish Hatchery was represented by J. Q. McGee in a discussion of fresh water fish resources of the State.

At the close of the conference, M. L. Stone of the State Department of Education reviewed the program from a total school standpoint and materials needed for teaching were discussed by Mrs. Dora Skipper of the Florida State College for Women.

The following 7-point recommendation was adopted:

1. That conservation receive greater emphasis in the instructional program.
2. That the emphasis be gained through greater attention to the conservation phases of all subjects and in all grades.
3. That conservation be integrated and interrelated in the school program and the special high school course now required by law be eliminated.
4. That the State agencies concerned with natural resources be urged to prepare more and better materials for school use.
5. That there be employed in the Department of Education a supervisor or coordinator of conservation education.
6. That an advisory council on conservation education be formed.
7. That special teacher training be provided during the summer months at some such outdoor site as Camp O'Leno.

Part of the Commission's Exhibit at Florida State Fair



MOVING PICTURES

The motion picture entitled "Our Heritage" prepared for the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish several years ago, has continued to be very much in demand by schools, civic organizations and sportsmen's groups. It has brought many favorable comments wherever it has been shown.

To further extend the service which the Commission has been able to give through depicting wildlife by moving picture, a copy of "The Heritage We Guard" has been purchased and is now available.

FAIR EXHIBITS

Following the usual policy of the Commission, most effective presentation of Florida Wildlife were made at the exhibit of the State Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish during the Florida State Fair in Tampa, February 4 through 15, 1941, and again on February 3 through 14, 1942.

In these exhibits were to be found live specimen of fish of all species. In the group of predators and rough fish were gars, mudfish, speckled catfish, blue catfish and suckers. In the pan-fish group were speckled perch, blue bream, warmouth perch and shell crackers. Redfin pike and jacks were also included and in four large tanks were to be found Florida's famed large mouth black bass from fingerlings to 12 and 13 pounders. Completing the display were specimen of alligators, bullfrogs, snakes, freshwater turtles, otters, gray foxes, fox and gray squirrels, two raccoons, deer, wild turkeys and quail. The exhibit occupied 2880 square feet of floor space in the large permanent concrete Fish and Game Building. Crowds thronged the building all during the Fairs.

Other Fair Exhibits were held at the Lake County Fair at Eustis, the Redlands Fair at Homestead, the South Miami Fair, the Central Florida Exposition at Orlando, the Gadsden County Tobacco Leaf Festival at Quincy, the Community Fair at Gainesville, the Leon County Fair at Tallahassee, the Jacksonville Fair at Jacksonville, and the Hardee County Cucumber Festival at Wauchula.

Due to the war, Fair exhibits are no longer being held. We hope to continue this part of our educational work as soon as conditions will permit.

WILDLIFE RESTORATION WEEK

Following the policy established by the President's Proclamation calling for the observance of National Wildlife

Restoration Week, the Governor of Florida has yearly issued Proclamations calling for the observance of Florida Wildlife Restoration Week. This week was observed April 14 to 19, 1941, and again April 12 to 19, 1942. During these two weeks, the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish sent material for school programs and class-room discussions to every white and colored schools in the State.

NEWS STORIES AND OTHER PUBLICITY

Through the Director of Education and Publicity, the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish has prepared informational materials and sent news releases to newspapers of the State. The news releases have been used in both daily and weekly newspapers in all sections of Florida and have been the means of keeping the public advised as to the work of the Commission. Other educational and publicity work include reports for other conservation groups and civic organizations and speeches for various occasions.

MISCELLANEOUS

MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

Under law the Commission is required to hold quarterly meetings of the Commission in Tallahassee. Called meetings may be held at such times and at such places as may be deemed necessary.

During the biennium covered by this report meetings were held as shown below:

QUARTERLY	CALLED	
	Date	Place
April 28, 1941	January 27, 1941	Ocala
	June 16, 1941	Tallahassee
July 29, 1941	May 11, 1942	Punta Gorda
October 20, 1941	December 17, 1942	Jacksonville
December 15, 1941		
March 9, 1942		
July 27, 1942		
October 19, 1942		

FEDERAL AID-TO-WILDLIFE

Passage by the 1941 session of the Florida Legislature of House Bill 548 (1939) over the former Governor's veto, made Florida eligible to participate in Federal funds for wildlife conservation and restoration under the Pittman-Robertson Act.

Under the Federal-Aid-To-Wildlife program, the State pays 25 percent of the costs of wildlife restoration projects and the Federal Government 75 percent. Federal funds are made available from an excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition.

The Federal Government does not select the projects since under the Act that is the responsibility of the State's fish and game department. Each State decides what work is most needed to meet its conservation problems, and then the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service looks over the proposed work to see that it is valid under the Act of Congress that set up the program and that the costs for the accomplishment of the planned work are reasonable. When the Service approves the project, the State hires its own personnel and does its own work.

Projects fall into one of three categories: Land acquisition, to purchase lands to be used for refuges or game management areas; development work on established wildlife areas; and research designed to obtain factual information about wildlife to insure better administration of this resource.

Augusta vetch and wild plums make up this Florida wildlife border. SCS Photo



When the Federal-Aid-To-Wildlife funds were first made available to the State of Florida, the State Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish, acting under the assent of Governor Cone pending the 1939 session of the Legislature proceeded to plan participation in the conservation program.

Soon after the convening of the 1939 Legislature, a bill assenting to the provisions of the Pittman-Robertson Act (required under the Federal Act) was introduced, and passed unanimously in the House and Later with but two dissenting votes in the Senate. This bill was later vetoed by Governor Cone, thus making the State ineligible to receive Federal Funds. The 1941 Legislature passed the bill over the Governor's veto thus clearing the way for planning and adoption of the Pittman-Robertson program for Florida.

We are giving below a brief summary of Federal-Aid-To-Wildlife program in Florida. Funds made available to Florida through Pittman-Robertson appropriations:

1939.....	\$19,253.13
1940.....	31,225.15
1941.....	34,099.30
1942.....	15,290.56

Third year lespedeza bicolor from direct seeding, which was done in 1939, Jefferson County. SCS Photo.



With this money, matched by the necessary 25 percent from State funds, the Commission has operated the following approved projects:

Project 2-D—Northeast Florida Quail Habitat Restoration.

Project 3-D—Northwest Florida Quail Habitat Restoration.

Project 4-L—Lake County Land Acquisition.

Project 5-L—Marion County Land Acquisition.

Project 6-D—Lake County Development.

Project 7-D—Marion County Development.

Project 8-L-1—Charlotte County Land Acquisition.

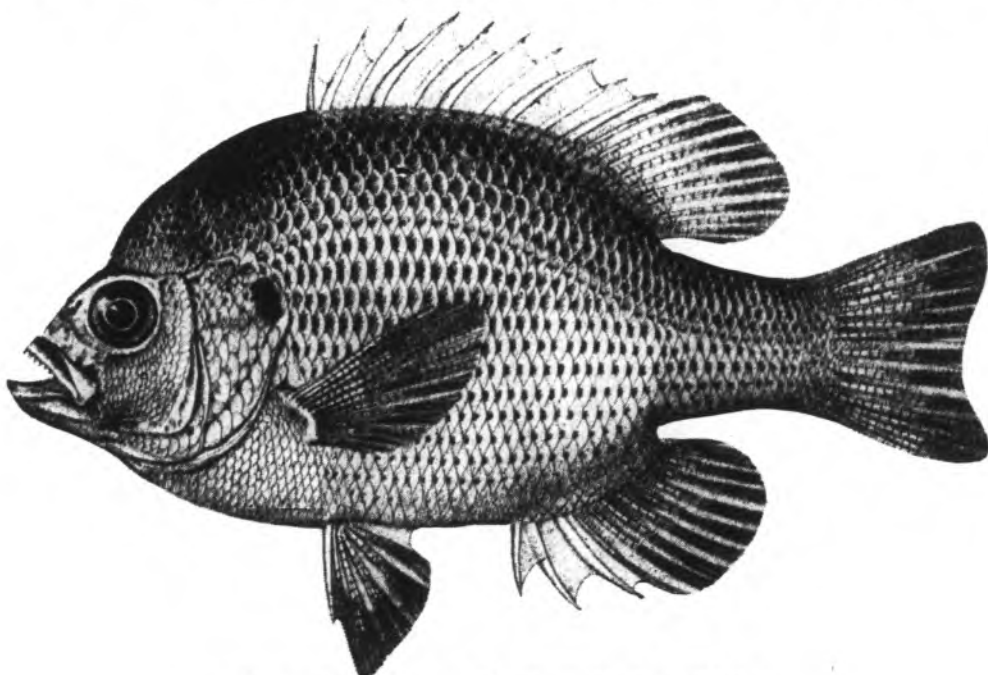
Project 8-L-2—Charlotte County Land Acquisition (second segment).

Project 9-D—Clark-Ray-Johnson Leased Land Development.

Project 10-D—Deer Restocking.

PROJECT 2-D

In July of 1941, the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish, State of Florida, set up Farm Game Habitat Restoration Project 2-D as a part of its Pittman-Robertson program. The area covered by the project includes the following eleven



Stump-knocker or Black-spotted Sunfish

counties in Northeast Florida: Duval, Clay, Nassau, Baker, Union, Columbia, Alachua, Levy, Suwannee, Hamilton, and Madison. The purpose of this project is to benefit quail, principally, by improving food and cover conditions on farms throughout this area.

The Project Leader contacted landowners who are interested in this work and to date approximately three hundred have been signed to cooperative agreements enabling them to participate in the project. Plantings were made on two hundred and sixty-eight of these farms during the first year with the Commission furnishing seed and fertilizer and landowners providing labor.

These plantings consisted of one hundred and twenty-five miles of cover strips along fence lines and field borders, and five hundred and sixty-four food patches. Perennial Lespedezas were used for cover plantings and various annuals including Brown Top Millett, Benne, Egyptian Wheat, Buckwheat, and Florida Beggarweed, were used for food plantings. Also, two half-acre blocks of *Lespedeza Bicolor* were established for seed production purposes.

When this project was set up there were no Soil Conservation Service districts organized within the area it embraced but since then districts have been created in Madison and Suwannee counties and plans have been completed to assure close cooperation between the Commission and the Soil Conservation Service in furthering the plan of this project in these counties.

While it is too soon to expect evidence that quail populations have been materially increased as a result of this work which has been done, still, in view of the interest manifested by landowners and the cooperation given by them it seems reasonable to hope that this goal can be achieved as work continues on the project.

PROJECT 3-D

During the past two years the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish, State of Florida, through its Pittman-Roberson Project 3-D and the Soil Conservation Service have cooperated with active Soil Conservation Service districts in eleven northwest Florida counties (Jefferson, Leon, Gadsden, Jackson, Calhoun, Washington, Holmes, Walton, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Escambia) in demonstrating spot, field and shrub border plant-

ings on private farms. The Pittman-Robertson Project furnishes seed of *Lespedeza sericea*, complete fertilizer and a small amount of labor. The Soil Conservation Service provides limited quantities of *Lespedeza jancea*, *L. latissima*, *L. bicolor*, and *L. thumbergii* seeds and planting stock of *L. bicolor*, the latter being used to plant seed-increase patches. The Project Leader and the various work unit men of the Soil Conservation Districts select representative farms in each county, deliver the required amounts of seeds and fertilizer to each and assist the farmer with preparation, fertilization and seeding.

During the first year of the Project eighty-one cooperators participated in the program. These eighty-one cooperators established approximately seventy-five acres of food and cover plantings. In addition to these plantings six acres of *Lespedeza bicolor* seedlings were established for seed production purposes. During the second year of the project ninety-six new cooperators are participating in the program. These cooperators have agreed to establish approximately one hundred acres of food and cover plantings. In addition three acres of *Lespedeza bicolor* seedling will be established for seed production purposes.

Indications are that the first year's plantings were very successful. It is too early to draw any definite conclusions as most of the material used does not reach full maturity until its third growing season.

PROJECT 4-L

Under this Project the Commission has purchased a tract of 620 acres in Lake County.

PROJECT 5-L

Under this Project the Commission has purchased a tract of 1280 acres in Marion County.

PROJECT 6-D

This Project calls for the development of the land purchased under the provisions of Project 4-L in Lake County. Development will be made from a game management standpoint and the land used to propagate wildlife under natural conditions.

PROJECT 7-D

This Project calls for the development of the land purchased under the provisions of Project 5-L in Marion County. Development will be made from a game management standpoint and the land used to propagate wildlife under natural conditions.

NOTE: Due to conditions brought about by the war which made purchase of needed materials impossible, the funds allocated for carrying out the provisions of Project 6-D and 7-D are being held, earmarked for this purpose. They will be carried to a conclusion as soon as conditions will permit.

PROJECT 8-L-1

Under this Project the Commission has purchased a tract of 18,313 acres in Charlotte County, Florida.

PROJECT 8-L-2

Under this supplementary Project the Commission has purchased an additional tract of 9621 acres of land in Charlotte County, Florida.

NOTE: Projects 8-L-1 and 8-L-2 represent two purchases under a five-year land acquisition program calling for the purchase of a total of approximately 64,000 acres of land in Charlotte County. It is planned, when final purchase is made, that this area be used as a public hunting ground under game management.

PROJECT 9-D

Under this Project the Commission has leased for a long period approximately 9,000 acres of land in Marion County, Florida, which land will be placed under game management.

PROJECT 10-D

Under this Project, supervision for deer trapping operations was provided. This is the only expenditure of money being made by the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish in connection with the restocking of areas where deer have been killed in the tick eradication program. All other expenses have been borne by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS

Among the reports made to the Executive Secretary of the Commission of Game and Fresh Water Fish each year is that of the number of accidents due directly to hunting.

During the 1940-41 hunting season, there were reported a total of 24 such accidents, one of them fatal, five serious and eighteen minor.

Reports for the 1941-42 hunting season show a total of 26 accidents, seven fatal, eight serious and eleven minor.

SOURCE OF REVENUE DURING BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1942
CLASSIFIED LIST OF LICENSES SOLD

	Price	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1941		Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1942	
		Number Issued	Price	Number Issued	Price
Fishing Licenses—					
Series A—Resident State (sold for \$2.00 in 1941).....	\$1.00	21,132	\$42,264.00	63,540	\$63,540.00
Series B—Non-Resident State.....	5.00	5,848	29,260.00	5,711	28,555.00
Series C—Non-Resident 10-day Trip.....	2.00	10,868	21,736.00	11,057	22,114.00
Total.....		37,848	\$93,260.00	80,308	\$114,209.00
Hunting Licenses—					
Series I—Resident County.....	\$1.00	40,698	\$40,698.00	44,327	\$44,327.00
Series J—Resident County, Other than Home.....	3.00	368	1,104.00	434	1,302.00
Series K—Resident State.....	5.00	18,602	93,010.00	20,781	103,905.00
Series L—Non-Resident.....	25.00	168	4,200.00	160	4,000.00
Series M—Non-Resident 10-Day Trip.....	10.00	678	6,780.00	684	6,840.00
Series M-1—Non-Resident 3,000 Acre Owner.....	10.00	19	190.00	19	190.00
Alien License.....	50.00				
Total.....		60,533	\$145,982.00	66,405	\$160,564.00
Trapping Licenses—					
Series N—Resident.....	\$3.00	1,449	\$ 4,347.00	1,702	\$ 5,106.00
Series O—Non-Resident County.....	25.00	5	125.00	7	175.00
Series P—Resident State.....	25.00	4	100.00	9	225.00
Series Q—Resident Other than Home County.....	10.00	18	180.00	31	310.00
Total.....		1,476	\$ 4,752.00	1,749	\$ 5,816.00
TOTAL LICENSE SALES.....		99,857	\$243,994.00	148,462	\$280,589.00

COMMISSION
OF
GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH

●
STATEMENT OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

July 1st, 1940 to June 30th, 1941

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand June 30,			
1940			\$ 64,411.62
Hunting Licenses	\$145,008.00		
Fishing Licenses	92,962.00		
Trapping Licenses	4,709.00		
U. S. Forest Permits.....	2,160.00	\$244,839.00	
COMMERCIAL LICENSES			
Resident Retail Fish Dealers.....	2,545.00		
Wholesale Fish Dealers.....	750.00		
Commercial Boat	375.80		
Boat for Hire.....	3,270.50		
Game Farm Licenses.....	165.00		
Wholesale Fur Dealers and Agents	980.00		
Local Fur Dealer or Buyer.....	170.00		
Guide Licenses	280.00	8,536.30	
Court Costs	5,183.62		
Miscellaneous	47.50		
Confiscated Boats	20.00		
Confiscated Furs and Hides.....	66.75		
Confiscated Fish	2.08		
Sale of Old Equipment.....	35.00		
Previous Year's Licenses	1,041.00	6,395.95	259,771.25
			<u>\$324,182.87</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

ADMINISTRATION

Office Salaries	9,770.00
Traveling, Executive Secretary..	1,153.05
Traveling, Commissioners	1,043.74
Miscellaneous	1,393.44
Delegate to Convention.....	63.50

Office Supplies	\$	343.60	
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph		1,596.74	
Printing and Stationery.....		2,006.10	
Premium on Bonds		40.00	\$ 17,410.17

FIELD EXPENSE

Salaries, Conservation Officers..	106,100.89	
Traveling, Conservation Officers	81,696.05	
Legal Expense	975.27	
Miscellaneous Field	2,024.25	
Premium on Compensation Insurance	1,243.55	
Premium on Bonds, Conserv- ation Officers	385.00	
Equipment Purchased	2,491.35	
Maintenance of Equipment.....	1,244.81	
Rewards Paid	450.00	
Restocking	744.72	197,355.89

GAME TECHNICIAN

Salary	1,542.86	
Traveling	215.38	
Auto Maintenance	67.42	1,825.66

EDUCATION

Salaries	2,000.00	
Traveling	652.39	
Printing	1,311.20	
Miscellaneous	311.44	
Moving Pictures	487.19	
Fair Expense	337.99	5,100.21

HATCHERIES

Blackwater Game Farm and
Hatchery:

Salaries	1,409.89	
Labor	487.94	
Supplies	333.71	
Equipment Purchased	47.15	
Gas and Oil	338.08	
Truck Repairs	41.80	2,658.57

Wewahitchka Hatchery:

Labor	9.50	
Light and Power	22.76	
Supplies	8.86	41.12

Winter Haven Hatchery:

Salaries	\$ 3,340.00		
Labor	89.00		
Traveling	246.70		
Restocking	352.72		
Supplies	362.91		
Truck Operations	510.24		
Gas and Oil	654.16		
Insurance on Truck	86.15	\$ 5,641.88	\$230,033.50
Relief of E. L. Smith (Acts 1939)	600.00		
Refunds	13.00		613.00

CASH ACCOUNT

Balance in State Treasury	66,826.14		
Balance in Lewis State Bank....	25,953.27		
Due from County Judges.....	756.96	93,536.37	93,536.37
			<u>\$324,182.87</u>

COMMISSION
OF
GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH

●
STATEMENT OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

July 1st, 1941 to June 30th, 1942

RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand June 30, 1941			\$ 93,536.37
Hunting Licenses	\$160,564.00		
Fishing Licenses	113,648.00		
Trapping Licenses	5,816.00		
U. S. Forest Permits	2,639.50	\$282,667.50	

COMMERCIAL LICENSES

Retail Fish Dealers	2,505.00		
Wholesale Fish Dealers	700.00		
Commercial Boat	393.50		
Boat for Hire	3,440.50		
Game Farm Licenses	130.00		
Wholesale Fur Dealers and Agents	1,085.00		
Local Fur Dealers	230.00		
Guide Licenses	300.00	8,784.00	
Court Costs	5,510.24		
Miscellaneous	1,391.50		
Confiscated Boats	35.00		
Confiscated Fish	15.34		
Sale of Old Equipment	50.27		
Confiscated Furs and Hides	61.35		
Previous Year's Licenses	1,322.00	8,385.70	299,837.20
Receipts from Pittman- Robertson		50,169.54	50,169.54
			<u>\$443,543.11</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

ADMINISTRATION

Office Salaries	10,945.00
Traveling, Executive Secretary	1,181.60
Traveling, Commissioners	665.35
Miscellaneous	1,306.69
Office Supplies	443.32

Postal, Telephone & Telegraph..\$	1,270.36	
Printing and Stationery	3,577.43	
Premium on Bonds.....	35.00	\$ 19,424.75

FIELD EXPENSE

Salaries, Conservation Officers..	115,330.35	
Traveling, Conservation Officers	97,537.12	
Legal Expense	448.40	
Miscellaneous Field	1,650.95	
Premium on Bonds	610.00	
Premium on Compensation		
Insurance	992.34	
Equipment Purchased	3,012.66	
Maintenance of Equipment.....	1,363.33	
Rewards Paid	600.00	
Restocking	1,375.87	\$222,921.02

EDUCATION

Salaries	2,775.00	
Traveling Education	792.80	
Postage	390.00	
Printing	1,769.25	
Miscellaneous	300.07	
Moving Pictures	168.55	
Fair Expense	555.42	6,751.09

HATCHERIES

Blackwater Game Farm and
Hatchery:

Salaries	1,966.00	
Labor	1,301.11	
Supplies	194.08	
Equipment Purchased	118.23	
Express	52.33	
Feed	325.50	
Fertilizer	63.72	
Gas and Oil	511.36	
Insurance	53.08	
Improvements and Repairs...	1,019.22	
Truck Repairs	170.22	5,774.85

Wewahitchka Hatchery:

Labor	5.00	
Gas and Oil	9.50	
Light and Power	3.02	
Repairs	134.10	
Supplies	41.75	193.37

Winter Haven Hatchery:

Salaries	\$ 3,500.00		
Labor	110.50		
Traveling	228.45		
Improvements	2,378.45		
Repairs	67.42		
Supplies	162.52		
Truck Operations	217.99		
Gas and Oil	580.75		
Insurance on Trucks	95.45	\$ 7,341.53	\$262,406.61
Relief of E. L. Smith (Acts 1939)	600.00		
Pittman-Robertson Expendi- tures	68,995.43		69,595.43

CASH ACCOUNT

Balance in State Treasury....	107,184.60		
Balance in Lewis State Bank....	4,370.47		
Less County Judges' Credits.....	14.00	111,541.07	111,541.07
			<u>\$443,543.11</u>

COMMISSION
OF
GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH

●
STATEMENT OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

July 1st, 1942 to December 31st, 1942

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand June 30, 1942..			\$111,541.07
Hunting License	\$118,941.00		
Fishing Licenses	38,790.00		
Trapping Licenses	1,456.00		
U. S. Forest Permits.....	\$3,000.00		
Less 1/2 due U. S. Forest			
Service	1,500.00	1,500.00	\$160,687.00

COMMERCIAL LICENSES

Retail Fish Dealers	1,650.00		
Wholesale Fish Dealers	500.00		
Commercial Boat Licenses.....	259.00		
Boat for Hire	2,806.00		
Game Farm Licenses	65.00		
Wholesale Fur Dealers and			
Agents	1,010.00		
Local Fur Dealers	150.00		
Guide Licenses	160.00	6,600.00	
Court Costs	3,090.07		
Miscellaneous	1,571.16		
Previous Year's Licenses	559.00	5,220.23	172,507.23
Receipts from Pittman-			
Robertson		5,335.85	
Hendry County Deer Restocking			
Fund		1,625.00	6,960.85
			<hr/>
			\$291,009.15

DISBURSEMENTS

ADMINISTRATION

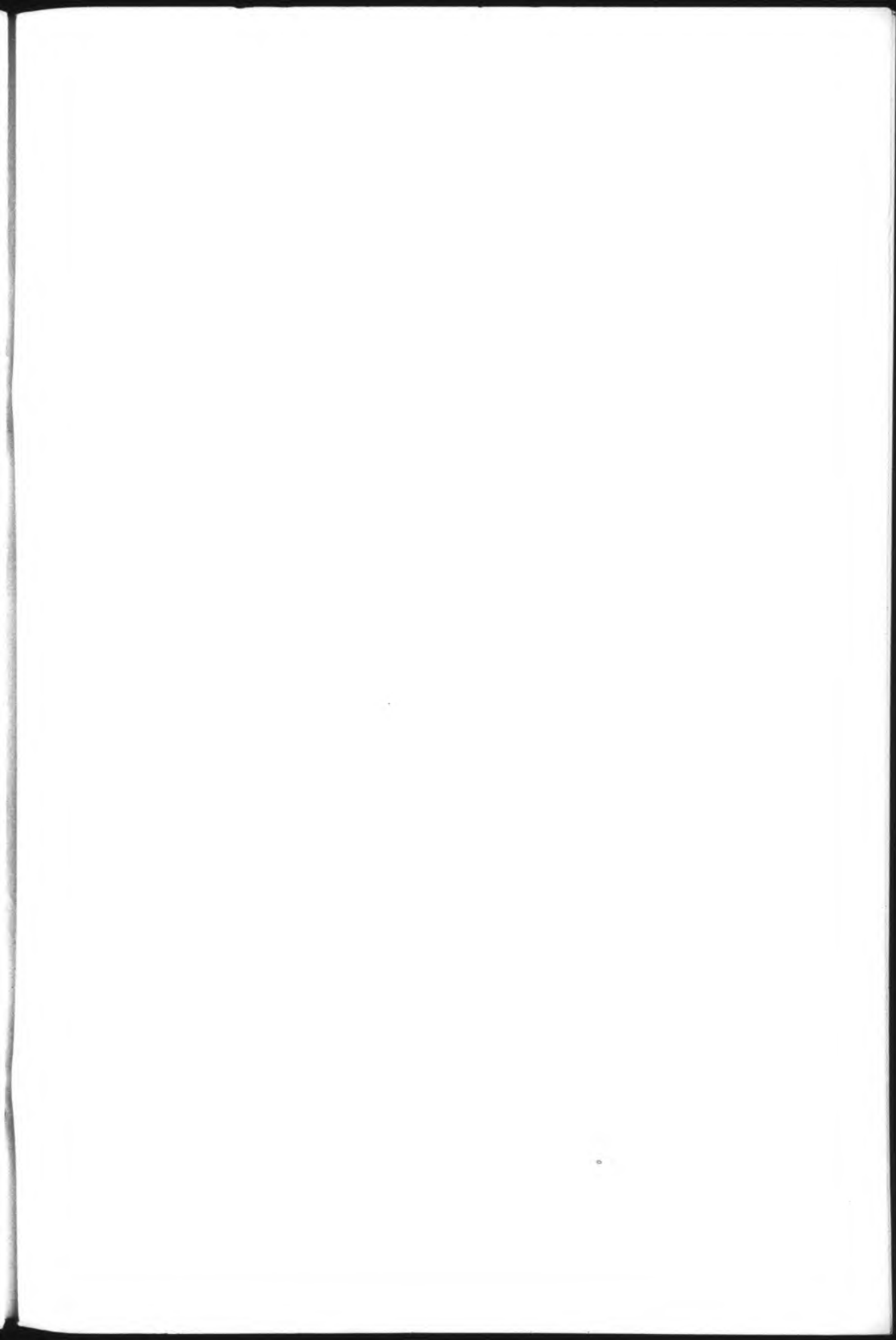
Office Salaries	\$ 5,301.57
Traveling, Executive Secretary..	483.60
Traveling, Commissioners	493.61
Miscellaneous	207.51
Office Supplies	160.20

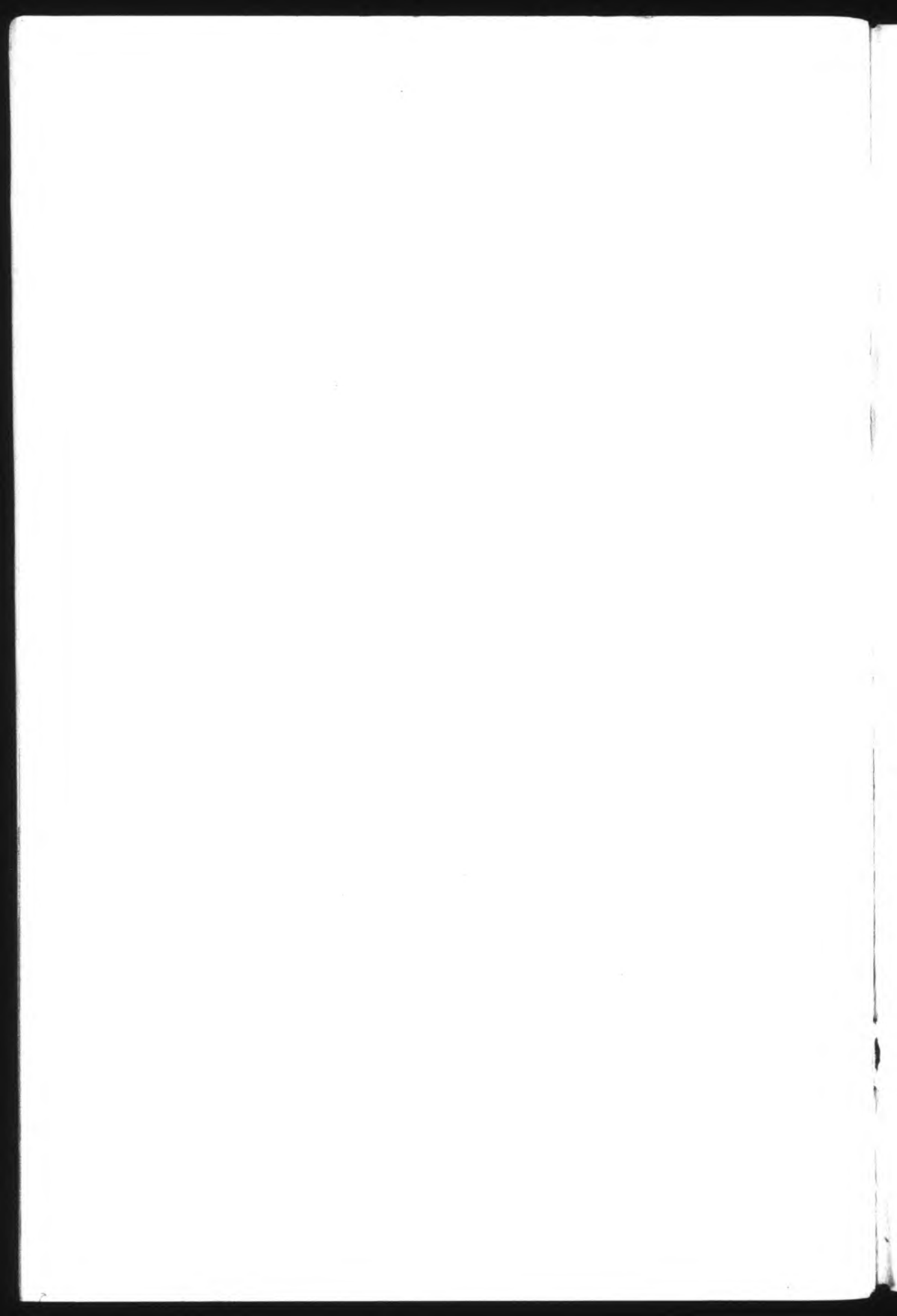
Postage, Telephone & Telegraph..\$	395.85		
Printing and Stationery	1,975.53		
Premium on Bonds.....	40.00	\$9,057.87	
FIELD EXPENSE			
Salaries, Conservation Officers..	55,550.10		
Traveling, Conservation Officers	36,675.99		
Legal Expense	100.00		
Miscellaneous Field	707.79		
Premium on Bonds	335.00		
Premium on Compensation			
Insurance	1,129.33		
Equipment Purchased	995.23		
Maintenance of Equipment	540.07		
Rewards Paid	50.00		
Restocking	336.00	96,419.51	
EDUCATION			
Salaries	300.00		
Miscellaneous	11.86		
Moving Pictures	25.16	337.02	
HATCHERIES			
Blackwater Game Farm and Hatchery:			
Salaries	1,400.00		
Labor	514.70		
Supplies	83.42		
Express	2.28		
Feed	159.58		
Gas and Oil	394.28		
Repairs to Equipment	60.00		
Truck Repairs	503.23	3,117.49	
Wewahitchka Hatchery:			
Labor	9.00		
Gas and Oil	8.75		
Repairs	147.96	165.71	
Winter Haven Hatchery:			
Salaries	1,667.40		
Labor	36.00		
Traveling	122.21		
Land Purchased	800.00		
Improvements	164.80		
Supplies	71.14		
Truck Operation	105.68		
Gas and Oil	338.14	3,305.37	\$112,402.97

Relief of E. L. Smith (Acts of 1939)	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00	
Pittman-Robertson Expendi- tures		6,571.24	\$ 6,821.24
			<u>\$119,224.21</u>

CASH ACCOUNT

Balance in State Treasury.....	149,035.39		
Balance in Lewis State Bank.....	24,228.30		
Due from County Judges	21.25	173,284.94	
Less amount due U. S. Forest Service for permits sold.....		1,500.00	171,784.94
			<u>\$291,009.15</u>





In their Country's Service

- ★ Edward Griffin
- ★ Bill Hendry
- ★ Tommy Lines
- ★ E. H. Richey
- ★ Randolph Saxon
- ★ George T. Sharpe
- ★ James M. Shaw
- ★ John A. Williams
- ★ Erwin Winte

